

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 39.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1759.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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THE POPE WANTS CUBA TO MEDIATE.

General Weyler's Danger from
Dynamite.

ANTONIO MACEO TO JOIN GOMEZ.

Senor Labra Says Local Autonomy is
Indispensable—Hard Fighting is Ex-
pected—Rebels Short of Provisions.
General Fitzhugh Lee is to Start.

NEW YORK, May 4.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Madrid says:

Despite denials from official circles
that the Pope, through the nuncio here,
has urged Spain to accept America's
mediation in Cuban affairs, there is an
impression, especially among military
men and Cuban representatives, that the
report is true.

It is considered certain here that the
explosion in the Governor General's
palace in Havana was caused by sepa-
ratists. Those in Cuba, and also those
in Paris, have made no secret lately of
their intention to try to put General
Weyler out of the way.

A special from Rome to the Herald
says:

Nothing is known at the Spanish em-
bassy here regarding the alleged medi-
ation of the Pope on the Cuban ques-
tion. Cardinal Galimberti is seriously
ill, suffering from an affection of the
larynx.

A dispatch to the Herald from Ha-
vana says:

Antonio Maceo is anxious to cross the
trocha and unite with General Gomez.
He is said to find it difficult to find
provisions in Pinar del Rio sufficient to
supply his army. It was proposed that
the men who are natives of the provin-
ce, mainly whites, surrender their
horses to the men he took there, nearly
all of whom are negroes, and also give
them nearly all their scant supplies and
ammunition, as hard fighting is ex-
pected in crossing the trocha. Objections
were made on every side and no at-
tempt was made to carry out the plan.

GENERAL LEE IS READY.

Makes Hasty Preparations to Go to
Cuba.

RICHMOND, Va., May 24.—General
Fitzhugh Lee qualified last night be-
fore a United States commissioner as
Consul General to Cuba. On Monday
night General Lee received a telegram
from Secretary Olney asking him when
he could leave for Cuba. He replied
that he could arrange to go in a few
days—that is, if the State Department
would forward the necessary papers to
be executed at Richmond, he would lose
no time in getting ready. A large pack-
age, containing among other things the
oath of allegiance and form of bond,
came in the morning. General Lee has
arranged with a Baltimore company for
his bond, and he filled up this paper and
mailed it. He will get his final in-
structions from President Cleveland on
either Friday or Saturday, and it is
probable that he will go to Havana next
week.

Victory for Cubans.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 1.—Advices
received here state that a notable vic-
tory has been won by the insurgents,
commanded by General Calixto Garcia,
in the province of Santiago de Cuba.
General Garcia's forces fell upon the
Spanish column commanded by General
Munoz and almost annihilated them.
The battle occurred near Sanga, on the
banks of the river Cuato, where Gen-
eral Garcia, moving west with 1,500
men, intended to cross the river.

Filibuster Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Advices
have reached Washington confirming
the report from Havana of the capture
by the Spanish naval forces of the Amer-
ican schooner Competitor, loaded with
arms and ammunition for the insur-
gents, and with a party of men on
board.

Alliance is Wanted.

MADRID, May 4.—Senor Labra, de-
puty for Cuba, speaking at Saville, de-
clared that Spain's natural policy was
an alliance with France and America.
The Cuban war, he said, if prolonged,
meant ruin for Spain, and there would
be renewed struggles unless reforms
for Cuba were conceded. Local au-
tonomy, he said, was indispensable.

PEACE IN NICARAGUA.

Insurgents Surrender and their Lead-
ers Depart.

MANAGUA, May 4.—The President of
the rebels, General Baca, sent a com-
mittee of foreign merchants of Leon to
President Zelaya and to the American
Minister, Lewis Baker, who arranged
for terms of peace. President Zelaya
demanded an unconditional surrender.
This was finally agreed to, and the gov-
ernment troops with flying colors enter-
ed Leon today and took possession of
the insurgents, who surrendered all of
their ammunition. The rebel leaders,
their President and their various Min-
isters left the country to save their

lives. Minister Gomez has officially no-
tified United States Minister Baker that
the war was ended and that peace had
been established. The port of Corinto
will be opened to commerce in a few
days. It is expected that the American
cruiser Alert will sail north soon.

CONDITION ENCOURAGING.

Whites Combine Forces to Wipe Out
Matabeles.

LONDON, May 2.—A dispatch from
Cape Town to the Daily Telegraph says:
The latest news from Matabeleland is
very encouraging. The Dutch and Eng-
lish there are fighting side by side, and
the former are taking a leading part,
owing to their knowledge of the native
methods of warfare.

This indicates that the former refusal
of the burghers to join with the Eng-
lish, owing to the refusal of the latter
to allow them to form a separate com-
mand under their own commandant,
has been reconsidered and that the
whites are all fighting together.

The Daily Telegraph dispatch further
says: At the opening of the Cape Par-
liament today the speech of the Gov-
ernor, Sir Hercules Robinson, dwelt
upon the lamentable results in the
Jameson raid.

SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS.

Epidemic Shows How Lives May be
Saved.

LONDON, May 1.—The smallpox epi-
demic in Gloucester is interesting from
a vaccination point of view. Out of 366
cases, 207 had never been vaccinated,
158 had been vaccinated only in in-
fancy, and only one had been re-vac-
cinated. Of 81 deaths 70 were unvac-
cinated and the remaining 11 had been
vaccinated only as babies. Further-
more, the unvaccinated who were so
fortunate as to escape death will be hor-
ribly marked for life. The people of
Gloucester read the moral in these facts
and no less than 20,000 persons have
been vaccinated there since the out-
break of the loathsome epidemic.

SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

Papers in Possession of South African
Government.

Canadian Political Affairs Are Settling
Down—After Vexatious Delay
a Ministry is Secured.

LONDON, May 1.—It would be dif-
ficult to overestimate the sensation caused
in England by the publication of the
substances of the telegrams and docu-
ments which came into the possession
of the authorities of the South African
Republic. The weight of evidence which
they furnish against the persons to
whom they are addressed, and by whom
they were signed, as to those persons
being engaged in the conspiracy to
overthrow the Transvaal, is admitted
to be crushing. The press very gen-
erally condemns them. But strenuous ef-
orts are being made to prevent a sweep-
ing condemnation of the authorities of
Cape Colony and the authorities of the
British South African Chartered Com-
pany further than the individuals in-
cluded in the documentary evidence.

TUPPER'S CABINET.

Sir Charles Submits His Selections to
the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, May 1.—The following
Cabinet was submitted to his excellency
the Governor General this afternoon by
Sir Charles Tupper, and all except
Lieutenant Colonel Tisdale, who is not
in the city, were sworn in by Lord
Aberdeen at his office in the Western
block at 2 o'clock:

President of the Council—A. R. Ang-
ers.

Postmaster General—L. O. Taillon.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries—
John Costigan.

Minister of Railways—John G. Hag-
gart.

Minister of Finance—George E. Fos-
ter.

Minister of Public Works—A. Des-
jardins.

Minister of Justice—A. R. Dickey.

Minister of Militia—Lieutenant Col-
onel Tisdale.

Minister of Agriculture—W. H. Mon-
tagne.

Minister of the Interior—Hugh John
Macdonald.

Secretary of State, Sir Charles Tup-
per.

Minister of Trade and Commerce—W.
B. Ives.

Solicitor General—Sir C. H. Tupper.

Controller of Customs—J. F. Wood.

Controller of Inland Revenue—Lieut-
enant Colonel E. G. Prior.

Without Portfolio—Sir Frank Smith.

Hon. Donald Ferguson, Hon. J. J. Ross
(ex-Speaker of the Senate).

Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent, lively
man and merchant of Goshen, Va., has
this to say on the subject of rheuma-
tism: "I take pleasure in recom-
mending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheu-
matism, as I know from personal ex-
perience that it will do all that is
claimed for it. A year ago this spring
my brother was laid up in bed with in-
flammatory rheumatism and suffered
intensely. The first application of Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm eased the pain, and
the use of one bottle completely cured
him." For sale by all druggists and
dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents
for Hawaiian Islands.

MURDERED AT HIS DEVOTIONS.

Assassin Disguised as a Woman
Kills the Shah.

THE RESULT OF A CONSPIRACY.

Waiting for Two Months to Kill the
Monarch—Plot Hatched at Constanti-
nople—Murderer Caught Immedi-
ately—Closely Questioned—Reasons.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The follow-
ing cablegram was received by Secre-
tary Olney at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon
from Minister McDonald at Teheran,
Persia: "Shah visiting shrine near the
city today for devotion, upon entering
the inner sanctuary was shot by an as-
sassin, disguised as a woman, the bul-
let entering the region of the heart.
Expired within two minutes. Fratri-
cide, revolutionary fanatic. Great dis-
tress but city quiet."

RESULT OF CONSPIRACY.

Assassin Was Follower of Political
Agitator.

TEHERAN, May 4.—It has been defi-
nitely ascertained that the assassin of
the late Shah of Persia, Nazra-ed-Din,
Mollah Reza, a follower of the well
known agitator, Sheikh Jem Alledin,
who was exiled in 1894 after having
been convicted of high treason.

Since his arrest for the murder of the
Shah, Reza has been closely questioned
by the judicial authorities. At first he
professed to have acted entirely on his
own account and in the interests of his
people, to whom, he claimed, reforms
to which they were justly entitled had
been refused. Later, however, the pris-
oner confessed that the assassination
of the Shah was the outcome of a de-
liberate and long planned conspiracy,
and that he was chosen to do the deed.
He added that he had waited for two
months for a favorable opportunity
to shoot the Shah, which confirms the
authorities in their belief that the con-
spiracy was hatched in Constantinople,
as it is about two months since Reza
left that city for Teheran. The as-
sassin also admitted that upon many
occasions he succeeded in approaching
the late Shah under various disguises,
but that it was not until Friday last
that he was near enough to fire the fatal
shot.

PAYS OVER MONEY.

Stanford University Trustees Get their
\$2,500,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Mrs. Jane
Stanford, as executrix of the estate of
Senator Stanford, has been ordered by
Judge Coffey to pay into the city treas-
ury the sum of \$235,750, the amount as-
sessed against the estate for the col-
lateral inheritance tax. The attorneys
for the estate have given notice of ap-
peal to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Sanford on Wednesday last turned
over to the trustees of Stanford Uni-
versity \$2,500,000, the amount of Sen-
ator Stanford's bequest to Stanford Uni-
versity. The amount given to the trust-
ees by Mrs. Stanford was in railroad
bonds which pay interest at the rate of
\$10,000 a month. It costs \$15,000 a month
to run the university, and Mrs. Stan-
ford will make up the deficit from her
personal estate. The great ranches,
which also belong to the university, do
not do more than pay expenses, and the
institution will probably derive no in-
come from them for several years.

Electrical Exhibition.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Governor
Levi P. Morton will touch the button on
Saturday night in New York and the
big cannon will be discharged in Union
Square, this city. This will announce
the opening of the electrical exhibition
in New York City. By the aid of the
Pacific Postal Company, Governor Mor-
ton has been enabled, from one of the
largest circuits ever known, to perform
this ceremony.

"EXPANDED" TELEGRAMS.

Some very amusing information about
"expanded" telegrams has come out in
the course of a trial in London. The
Literary Digest furnishes the result of
the trial and gives some extracts. The
case was the London Times versus the
Central News Agency. The charge was
improper expansion of telegrams.
The case came up through a Japanese
paper publishing an article showing
that the telegrams had been largely
manufactured in London and that those
coming from the seat of war came
from Tokio. The counsel for the Times
said:

"The Times thought the telegrams
genuine and even commented upon the
excellence of the service in its editorial
columns. As a matter of fact, the words
received by the Central News during the
war amounted to 7,413. Of these
3,887 were in 17 telegrams for which

there was no authority. The Times was
supplied with 33,112 words altogether.
The Times, therefore, paid for an excess
of 29,186 words. Among the instances
in which the Central News representa-
tives had drawn considerably upon his
imagination was one in which 41 words
had been 'expanded' into 447. The
Times was not the only paper supplied
with these telegrams. A large number
of publications received the news at
sixpence per line. The following are
samples of telegrams which were 'high-
ly edited' before they were sent to the
patrons of the Central News Agency:

"Upon attack Old Nan Ching found
foreign missionary who immediately
taken under our protection."
"This was sent to the Times as:
"While the Japanese were having
their desperate fighting in the streets of
Old Nan Ching they found in one of the
houses a brave British missionary, who,
despite the danger, had determined to
remain at his post. A special Japanese
guard was immediately ordered to pro-
tect him."

"In another case the message received
was:

"General Weifor Ping Wang defeat-
ed beheaded."

"This was expanded into:

"A Tien Tsin dispatch states that
General Wei was beheaded this morn-
ing. The Imperial Council had repre-
sented to the Emperor that in retiring
from Ping Wang before the Japanese
had commenced their attack upon the
place, General Wei had been guilty of
cowardice before the enemy, and had
contributed to the defeat. Therefore
his death was ordered. General Wei
met his death with fortitude."

One thing can be said for the Hon-
olulu papers. They do not expand the
news, but they work very hard to con-
dense it. The humor of the above sit-
uation lies in the payment of "sixpence
a line" for the "expanded" stuff and
then praising the service in the edi-
torial columns. Sharp fellows, those of
the Central News Agency. Stock should
have sold high!

WILL GO TO THE ORIENT

Attorney General and Dr. C. B. Wood
To Visit Asia.

May Appoint Quarantine Inspectors.
Dr. Wood will Study the
Plague—To Sail on Doria.

As a result of the discussion upon the
best ways and means to protect this
country from the contagious diseases
rampant in Asia, W. O. Smith, Presi-
dent of the Board of Health, and Dr.
C. B. Wood will leave on the Doria for
Yokohama, Hong Kong and other Asi-
atic ports to investigate the condition of
public health in those places and ar-
range for the enforcement of quaran-
tine regulations among immigrants
coming to this country.

Following the action of the last meet-
ing of the Board of Health, which prac-
tically declared Honolulu a closed port
to Asiatic steamer passengers during
the cholera, the question arose whether
such a radical move was necessary or
conducive to the best interests of this
country.

Reference to the health regulations
of the United States showed that the
problem of dealing with the steamer
passengers from infected ports had
been very successfully solved by re-
quiring a certain period of quarantine
previous to the departure of the passen-
gers from the infected districts. This
scheme could be carried out success-
fully by seeing to it that the Govern-
ment was represented by responsible health
officers at the ports of departure.

The experience of the Honolulu Board
of Health with the Hawaiian representa-
tive at Hong Kong was very good evi-
dence that with the increasing facilities
for communication with Asiatic ports
the Hawaiian Government representa-
tives in those ports needed personal at-
tention. Either Honolulu must be closed
to steamer passengers from the Orient,
or the Government must have officials
at the other end of the line who would
keep a careful watch over the peo-
ple taking passage. To adopt the first
method would cut off immigration from
the Orient at a season when laborers
were needed, and might seriously in-
terfere with Hawaii's commercial re-
lations in the East.

Hence it was decided to delegate
President Smith, the executive officer
of the Board, and Dr. Wood as its medi-
cal representative, to go to Japan and
China for a six or eight weeks' tour of
investigation. Mr. Smith will probably
be given authority to appoint such
health officers as may be deemed neces-
sary. Dr. Wood will devote his time
more especially to an investigation of
the plague that is now raging in many
Asiatic cities. He will make as com-
plete a study of the disease as is pos-
sible in the time allotted, its symptoms,
method of treatment and the best
means of protection.

The Board of Health has adopted the
quarantine regulations promulgated by
the United States Treasury Department
in 1893, and an Act embodying the prin-
ciple features of these regulations has
already passed the House of Repre-
sentatives, and will probably receive
the unanimous sanction of the Senate.

The steamship companies affected by
this latest move of the Board of Health
are entirely in sympathy with the pro-
posed action of the Government, and it
is highly probable that they will assist
in defraying the expenses of the Gov-
ernment representatives.

COMMITTEE REPORT FAVOR ANNEXATION.

Political Union is the Sense of
Legislature

WORKING ON LICENSE PROBLEM.

Kapiolani Park Association and the
Relief Bill—Decision of the Supreme
Court on School Matters—Little
License Discussion in the House.

Senate convened at ten o'clock; all
the members present.

Minister Cooper handed the secre-
tary decision of Supreme Court on the
subject of taxation of sectarian schools.
Following is the report:

The question upon which the opinion
of the Justices of the Supreme Court is
asked by the Executive is stated in
your letter of the 28th ult., as follows:
"Has the Legislature authority, under
Article 97 of the Constitution, to ex-
empt property from taxes that is owned
or held by any association having or
maintaining in or upon such property
any sectarian, denominational or pri-
vate school?"

Article 97 of the Constitution reads:
"From and after December 31st, 1895,
no public money shall be appropriated
or public land conveyed to or for the
support or benefit of any sectarian, de-
nominational or private school, or any
school not under the exclusive control
of the Government."

In the absence of constitutional re-
strictions, the power of the Legislature
to exempt classes of property from tax-
ation is unquestionable. The constitu-
tional provisions to secure equality and
uniformity of taxation are held not to
prohibit the exemption of certain
classes from the general law, the rule
of equity and uniformity applying only
to such objects of taxation as the Legis-
lature may select.

The exemption from taxes in ques-
tion (i.e., of private schools) is not
within the letter of the prohibition of
Article 97 of the Constitution, which
forbids only grants of money or land
for such schools, and which does not
forbid all aid of any character.

An exemption is not literally a grant
of the same amount or a conveyance
of the same value. The argument might
be made that the release of a certain
object of taxation from the operation
of the general law necessitates the im-
position of heavier taxes for public pur-
poses upon objects not exempt, and that
the exemption is equivalent to a grant
of money of the same amount to the
exempted object. The argument is a
rather forced one, and it is doubtful
if its premises are true. Cogent reasons
may readily be imagined which may
have moved the framers of the Consti-
tution to insert the prohibition in ques-
tion, forbidding appropriations of
money or conveyances of land to pri-
vate schools, which would not be good
reasons against exempting such schools
from taxation. As courts are bound to
solve reasonable doubts in favor of
legislative authority, and must have
clear and strong convictions that an
Act of the Legislature violates a con-
stitutional provision, we feel author-
ized to advise you that such an Act
of the Legislature as is the subject of your
inquiry would not be in contravention
of the 97th Article of the Constitution.

Secretary read report of bills passed
in House and presented certified copies
of same. Senator Waterhouse reported
for the Finance Committee making
corrections of errors made in printed
appropriation bill. Report was ac-
cepted to be considered with the bill.

Senator Lyman, from committee on
lands, reported on bill 21, relating to
fences.

Same Senator presented the following
joint resolutions:

Whereas it has, in the past, been the
announced policy, both of the Provi-
sional Government and the Republic of
Hawaii, to advocate the annexation of
Hawaii to the United States of Amer-
ica;

And whereas the Legislature of the
Republic of Hawaii is now in regular
session assembled, and will soon ad-
journ for a considerable period;

And whereas it is fitting that the
elected Representatives of the people
should place themselves on record as to
the present state of feeling among
themselves and their constituents upon
this subject.

Be it resolved by the Senate and the
House of Representatives that the Leg-
islature of the Republic of Hawaii con-
tinues to be as heretofore, firmly and
steadfastly in favor of annexation to
the United States of America, and in
advocating such policy they are ex-
pressing not only their own sentiments
but those of an overwhelming major-
ity of the lawful voters of Hawaii.

On motion of Senator Waterhouse
the resolution passed.

The Secretary reported having pre-
sented the act relating to postage
stamps to the Minister of Finance and
his declining to sign, referring him to
the President. The latter had declined
to sign because it was not a joint resolu-
tion. Secretary said he would have
to lay it on the table.

Senator McCandless wanted it
brought up by a joint resolution of the
Finance Committee.

Senator Baldwin moved that the Finance Committee be instructed to bring in a joint resolution embodying all the points in this Senate resolution. Carried.

Senator Lyman introduced a bill relating to the widening of certain streets in Hilo Hawaii. Bill passed first reading and referred to Printing Committee.

Senate bill No. 35 relating to permanent allowance for Kapiolani Park was taken up for consideration.

Senator Baldwin said there should be a clause limiting the commissioners in the charging of fees to entrance to the race track only.

Senator Brown said everything in, and about, the race track was put there by the association and from money raised by private subscription. When the racing association took the place there were neither trees nor grass there. The government has never appropriated a single dollar for the purpose of improving the grounds. The admission fee to the races on June 11 is not to the park, but to the rows of seats provided by the Jockey Club. People who do not wish to pay this admission fee may go to the other side of the track and see the races without charge. If this bill is so framed that admission fee to the races cannot be charged those buildings and the track will go to pieces because there will be no money provided for the maintaining of those necessities.

Minister Damon said he did not see what would prevent the commissioners who might have the same consideration for the public that they do in other countries from erecting a high board of fence around the track.

Senator Brown said it would not be the case. When a former legislature decided that no money could be set apart unless the fence was removed, the association was very prompt to take it down.

Minister Damon thought it wrong to turn the park over to a board of commissioners who would have the management of affairs indefinitely and with no check valve. Under the arrangement they would have supreme control and being appointed almost exclusively by the club would control the park forever and could do what they pleased. He believed the Senate was making a mistake.

Sections 5 and 6. Passed. Senator McCandless wanted section 2, relating to the appointment of commissioners, reconsidered. Instead of the Executive appointing one and the park association four he would ask that the section be amended so that there would be six commissioners appointed: three by the executive and three by the association and to serve, two each for two years, two for four and two for six years. Passed.

Section 7 with amendment regarding permission to grant right of way around the park passed.

The appropriation bill unpaid accounts was taken up section by section. Among the items was one for \$351.70 for the Customs Department. Senator Damon explained that it was for bills drawn by order of the Collector of Customs. He had not authorized the bills, but had been spoken to regarding them by the Collector after they were prepared.

Senator Brown objected to the methods and said that while he would vote for the item because he did not want to go against a brother lawyer, he thought the Collector went far beyond his powers in contracting such a bill without the permission of the head of the department.

Senator Baldwin said he did not see how the Senate could pass the item. It would open the door to the head of any department to go on in the same course. Minister Damon explained that the bills, which were really valuable, bore directly on the tariff, smuggling and other matters they had been in the hands of the Executive for some time. Senator Holstein moved that the item of \$351.70 be stricken out.

Senator Hocking said if the bills were passed they should be paid for, but it might be left to the next session to pass the appropriation.

Senator McCandless said he did not see how it could be passed; did not see how Senator Brown could vote for it. He admitted that it was simply a matter of courtesy because he did not want to go in opposition to a lawyer. He knew Senator Brown was not made of the stuff that would allow him to shirk his responsibility as a Senator. He moved that the item be stricken out. Carried.

Items of incidentals of Finance Department passed on motion of Senator Baldwin.

Items for money expended by the Board of Health during cholera siege. Passed.

Repairs to school houses passed.

Total amount \$5019.50 passed.

House bill 21, relating to the promotion of fencing, passed second reading.

House bill 29, relating to children on the public streets after nine o'clock in the evening, passed first reading and on motion of Senator Brown the rules were suspended and the bill passed second reading.

House bill 34, entitled an act defining burglary, passed.

Adjourned at noon

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced that the joint resolution relating to the Great Seal had been referred back to the Conference Committee for the purpose of correcting the stripes on the shield in the photograph copy.

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Public Lands, recommending the passage of the bill relating to hospital for aged and infirm Chinese. Laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Richards reported for the Select Committee on License Bill as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred certain sections of Senate bill No. 12 entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to certain licenses," beg leave to report as follows:

That Sections 12, 13 and 14, relating to the alcohol license pass as in the bill.

Section 16, relating to stock and

loan business, be changed to read as follows.

Stock and Share Business Fee.

Section 16. Annual fee for carrying on a stock and share business shall be one hundred (\$100.00) dollars.

Definition.

"Section 17. The term 'stock and share business,' for the purposes of this Act, shall mean the buying or selling of corporation stocks or shares for a commission or other compensation or reward.

Butcher-Beef Fees.

Section 50. The annual fee for a license to slaughter and sell beef shall be one hundred (\$100.00) dollars for the district of Honolulu and twenty dollars for all other districts.

"Section 50a. The annual fee for a license to sell beef in the district of Honolulu shall be twenty dollars.

Bond to Secure Record Being Kept.

"Section 51. Your committee recommended striking out lines 2 and 6 in the paragraph relating to the record.

"Section 52. We recommend pass as in the bill.

Butcher-Pork Fees.

"Section 53. The annual fee for a license shall be forty dollars for the district of Honolulu and twenty dollars for other districts.

"Section 53a. The annual fee for a license to sell pork in the district of Honolulu shall be twenty dollars.

"Section 53b. Provisions of the last two preceding sections shall not be held to apply to the sale of pork which is 'kaluaed' or cooked in the Hawaiian style.

"Section 57. Your committee recommended to strike out this section.

"Section 66, relating to the possession of fire arms.

"Committee recommend this section pass as in the bill.

"Section 73. Relating to the fees for hotels and restaurants.

"Committee recommends that this section pass as in the bill.

Section 76-Penalty.

"Committee recommend the section pass as in the bill.

"Section 77. Private families excepted.

"Committee recommend striking out in third line the word 'four' and inserting the word 'three'.

"Section 102. Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

"Committee recommend the section read as follows:

"The annual fee for a license to sell tobacco, cigars and cigarettes shall be ten dollars. The payment of this fee shall not be construed to exempt the holder from the payment of a fee for a merchandise license, as provided for in Section 79 of this Act."

Section 79-Merchandise-Fee.

"The annual fee for a license to sell imported goods, wares and merchandise—to be known as a merchandise license—shall be as follows:

"If the annual gross sales for the previous twelve months, including tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, were, or are estimated to be for the succeeding twelve months, less than twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars per annum, the fee shall be fifty dollars. If \$20,000 or over, the fee shall be three-eighths of one per cent. of the annual gross sales."

"Section 82. Prohibited articles.

"Your committee recommend striking out all after the word 'drink' in the fourth line of this section.

"Section 110. Committee recommend that this section pass for the purpose of second reading.

"R. RYCROFT,
"E. C. WINSTON,
"S. P. KAMAHOA,
"E. E. RICHARDS."

Minister Cooper presented his bill relating to the creation of a new department in the Executive to be known as the Department of Public Instruction. Read first time and passed. Referred to the Printing Committee.

Rep. Kamaoaha presented a petition from residents of Kona, asking for an appropriation of \$2,000 for a road from Keauhou to Kainalia. The petition had been presented to the Senate but had been referred back to the House. Petition referred to Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Minister Smith moved that House bill No. 45, relating to quarantine powers, be brought up for consideration in order that it might be sent on its way rejoicing. Carried.

Read second time and passed unanimously. Ordered typewritten.

Proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution read third time and passed. Rep. Rycroft voting against it.

House bill No. 44, "An Act to amend Section 1 of Act 42 of the Provisional Government, entitled 'An Act conferring additional jurisdiction upon certain district magistrates,' read second time and passed. Ordered typewritten.

Minister Cooper wanted information regarding House bill No. 12, and was told that the bill had been laid on the table for future information.

Minister Smith said that the attention of the house should be called to the fact that the session was fast drawing to a close. There were several important measures to be considered. It was hardly safe to trust to an extension of time. Closer application and hard work was necessary in order to complete the work.

Minister Cooper moved to make House bill No. 12 the special order of the day for Wednesday. Carried.

House bill No. 43, relating to criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates, passed second reading and was ordered typewritten.

House bill No. 39 relating to perjury and subornation of perjury, read third time and passed unanimously.

House bill No. 42 relating to the power of commissioners of public lands to reappraise certain homesteads passed third reading unanimously.

House amendments to Senate bill No. 12, relating to corporations, read third time and passed unanimously.

At 11:50 a. m. in the House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate bill No. 12 was taken up on motion of Rep. Richards and the committee report was adopted. This was

a recommendation that all sections relating to alcohol pass as in the bill. Carried.

Section 16, relating to stock and loan business, Committee recommended that fee for carrying on stock and share business be \$100. Report of committee adopted.

Section 50, relating to butchers and dealers in beef. License for Honolulu, \$100, all other districts, \$20. Passed.

Annual fee for selling beef in the district of Honolulu, \$20. Carried.

Rep. Kamaoaha said there were a number of people on the other Islands who had a few cattle and who made jerked beef. The law as it now reads would affect them. He asked that the bill be amended so as to fix a ten dollar license on those people.

Rep. Rycroft thought it was an excellent amendment. There is a tendency now to clean out the wild cattle in the neighborhood of the plantations. A small license might be charged these people, while a heavy one would be a hardship.

Rep. Robertson said the members were out of order, as the section had passed and there was no business before the House. So ruled.

Committee reported on ear marks and brands. Recommendations adopted.

License to slaughter hogs and carry on pork shops, \$40 for Honolulu and \$20 for outside districts. For selling pork in the district of Honolulu the license will be \$20. Passed.

Section 57, providing for conviction of physician or surgeon for malpractice. Committee recommended striking out the section. Carried.

Section regarding the presence of fire arms. When found in a dwelling are decreed to belong to persons occupying dwelling.

Section 50, for conducting hotel or boarding house, recommended by committee and adopted. Nothing in the act may be construed as interfering with a family taking three boarders. Carried.

Section 102, \$50 fee for sale of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, was amended by the committee to read \$10. Report adopted.

Rep. Richards, under suspension of the rules, asked that Section 79 be reconsidered. This section makes the fee on sales of merchandise amounting to \$20,000 per annum \$50, above that amount a license equal to three-eighths of one per cent. Passed.

On motion of Rep. Kamaoaha, the rules were suspended and he introduced a section providing for a fee of \$10 for the sale of salted or jerked beef.

Minister Damon—I want revenue and the member is trying to help me, but I want to be fair. If a man has a license to sell beef he must, under this section, pay an extra license for salt or jerked beef.

Rep. Richards thought it was unfair to charge a license fee of \$20 on the outer districts and then give another man a license to sell salt or jerked beef under a \$10 license. Believed the \$20 fee should cover all.

Rep. Kamaoaha said there was where the trouble was. Men paid a license to sell fresh beef, but they were interfered with by persons who paid no license but who slaughtered cattle and jerked or salted the beef and sold it.

On motion of Rep. Robertson, the amendment offered by Rep. Kamaoaha was indefinitely postponed. Section withdrawn by the introducer.

Rep. Richards moved the bill with amendments pass second reading.

Rep. Robertson moved that as it had passed second reading it be sent to the Printing Committee to be typewritten, and that that committee have authority to renumber sections. Carried.

Senate bill No. 37 was taken up for second reading. This provides for the transfer by the Minister of the Interior of two acres of land in the district of Kona, Oahu, for the use of Chinese as a hospital. As the location for the institution had not been named, Rep. Rycroft suggested Emma Square, Thomas Square of Kapiolani Park. Another member suggested that the title of the Act be changed to read "An Act to establish an opium joint within the district of Kona, Honolulu."

Neither was acted upon and the bill passed second reading.

Adjourned at 3 p. m.

Sixty-Fifth Day.

Wednesday, May 13.

Senate convened 10 a. m. In the absence of Chaplain Peck, vice-President Kaubane was called upon for usual prayer. Minutes of the previous day read by the Secretary and adopted.

Acts relating to patents, estrays and changes in Civil Code were reported by Minister King as having been signed by the President.

Certain bills passed by the House were reported to the Senate and read by Secretary Clay.

Senator Baldwin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported an act relating to the Post Office. On motion it was accepted to be considered with the bill.

Senator Waterhouse, from the Committee on Finance, presented a resolution regarding postage stamps, which was adopted.

Senator Lyman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the bill of Senator Schmidt, recommending that it be tabled.

Report received to be laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

House bill No. 35, relating to gross cheats, was taken up under order of the day and passed first reading.

House bill No. 37 with amendments, relating to assaults on public officers, was read and passed first reading.

House bill No. 38, relating to defining malicious injury was read and passed first reading.

House bill No. 41, amending Section 8 Chapter 9 of the Penal Code was read and passed first reading.

House bill No. 29, relating to children on the street at certain hours, was taken up for third reading and passed unanimously.

House bill No. 24 defining the crime of burglary, was taken up for third reading and passed.

The proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution which relates to the titles of bills. On motion of Senator Brown the roll was called on first

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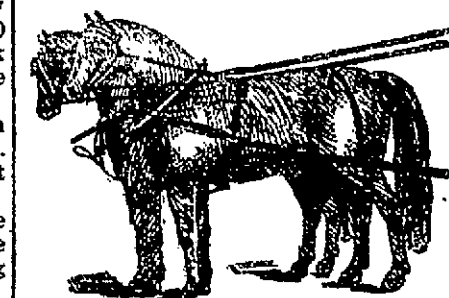
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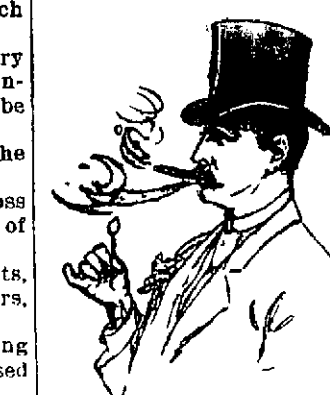
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reading as under the Constitution an amendment to it must be voted on by ayes and noes at each reading. Passed first reading unanimously.

Senate bill No. 31, making changes in session laws. Senator Waterhouse moved that Senate concur in House amendment. Carried.

House bill No. 39, defining perjury and subornation of perjury and to repeal Chapter 27 of the Penal Code, was read and passed first reading.

House bill No. 40, relating to vagrants, was taken up. Secretary Clay read the bill and rejoiced when he had passed that part referring to hooplopio, hoonanauna, hoomanama and anaana. It passed first reading.

House bill No. 43, relating to reappraisal of homesteads, was taken up for first reading and passed first reading, and under suspension of rules passed second reading.

Under suspension of the rules Senator Brown asked that the bills under the judiciary be read second time. Bill No. 35, relating to gross cheats, was first considered and passed second reading.

House bills Nos. 37, 38, 41, 39 and 40 passed second reading.

Senator Holstein asked that they be made special order of the day for Friday.

Recess until 1:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the opening of the afternoon session, House bill No. 45, relating to quarantine powers, was received and immediately taken up on first reading. Under suspension of the rules the bill came up on second reading, section by section.

The Attorney General said he did not want to rush the bill through the Senate until every member had had full time for consideration. He explained that the bill followed almost exactly the regulations laid down by the United States, and was intended to strengthen the administrative powers of the Board of Health and put the authorities of the country in a position to deal in a more intelligent manner with questions that may arise in connection with epidemics in foreign countries.

Section 1 makes it unlawful for any vessel or merchant ship from any foreign port to enter any port in the Hawaiian Islands except in accordance with the provisions of the Act or rules made under it by the Board of Health.

Section 2 requires any vessel clearing for an Hawaiian port to obtain from the Consul, Vice Consul or other consular officer of the Republic of Hawaii at the port of departure, or from the medical officer where such officer has been appointed by the President, a bill of health in duplicate, in the form prescribed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of the vessel and that it has in all respects complied with the prescribed health regulations. The President is authorized to appoint a medical officer to serve in the office of the Consul at any foreign port, for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the required bills of health. Any vessel failing to comply with regulations is liable to forfeit not more than \$5,000 to the Republic of Hawaii.

Section 3 empowers the Minister of Foreign Affairs to make such rules and regulations affecting vessels, their passengers, crew and cargo, leaving foreign ports for Hawaii, as may be deemed necessary.

Section 4 provides for the Minister of Foreign Affairs making orders public, and prevents any vessel entering an Hawaiian port without having a certificate from the quarantine officer at the port of destination, showing that all regulations have been complied with.

"Section 5. On arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Port Collector or Health Officer of the port may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest quarantine station where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, crew, passengers and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel at a quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the Health Officer at said station that the vessel, crew, cargo and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, the said vessel shall be permitted to enter any port of the Hawaiian Islands named within the certificate.

"Section 6. Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President that by reason of any infectious or contagious disease in any foreign country there is serious danger of the introduction of the same into the Hawaiian Islands, and that notwithstanding the quarantine defense this danger is so increased by the introduction of persons or property from such country that a suspension of the right to introduce the same is demanded in the interest of the public health, the President shall have the power to prohibit, in whole or in part, the introduction of persons and property from such countries or places as he shall designate, and for such period of time as he may deem necessary."

A new section was added: "This Act shall take effect on the date of approval."

The bill passed the second reading as a whole and was made the special order for third reading on Thursday.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Ministers King, Cooper, Damon and Smith were present at the morning's session of the House.

Minister King reported the following Acts signed by the President:

1. An Act to amend Sections 2 and 3 of an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of patents," approved August 29, 1894, and to add two new sections to said Act, as amended by an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act regulating the issuing of patents," approved the 23rd of June, 1888, to be called Sections 15 and 16.

2. Act relating to property of married women.

3. Act relating to larceny and amending the Penal Code.

4. Act relating to affray and amending the Penal Code.

Rep. Richards reported House bills Nos. 43, 44 and 45 typewritten and ready for third reading.

Rep. Rycroft presented the following report of the Select Committee appointed to consider House bill No. 9:

"Your Select Committee to whom was referred Senate bill No. 9, relating to internal taxes, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report as follows:

"Without here stating our reasons we recommend that the following amendments be made:

"1st. That the title be amended to read as follows: 'An Act relating to internal taxes and to repeal Chapter LXI of the Session Laws of 1892, relative thereto.'

"2d. That Section 2 be amended by inserting between the third and 4th paragraphs thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"March 31. All personal and dog taxes which shall remain unpaid on March thirty-first of each year, shall thereby and thereupon become delinquent, and ten per cent. of the amount thereof shall be added thereto and become due as a part thereof.

"3rd. That Section 13 be amended by inserting after the word 'dog' in the first line, the following words, 'that is liable to taxation under the provisions of this act.'

"4th. That the third paragraph of Section 17 be amended to read as follows: 'In inserting the aggregate value of each such enterprise for profit there shall be taken into consideration the net profits made by the same; also the gross receipts and actual running expenses; and where it is a company being a corporation whose stock is quoted in the market, the market price thereof; as well as all other facts and considerations which reasonably and fairly bear upon such valuation.'

"5th. That Section 19 be amended by inserting in the last line the word 'there' in place of the word 'one.'

"6th. That Section 68 be amended to read as follows:

"Section 68. If any of the property by this Act directed to be returned shall consist of real and personal property, or several classes or kinds or parcels of real or personal property, which are combined and made by the basis of an enterprise for profit, the person making the return shall give a detailed description of such property and state the aggregate value thereof, taking into consideration the net profits made by the same; also the gross receipts and actual running expenses; and where it is a company being a corporation whose stock is quoted in the market, the market price thereof; as well as all other facts and considerations which reasonably and fairly bear upon such valuation.

"He shall state what, if any, the net profits as well as the gross proceeds and actual running expenses of such enterprise have been during the twelve months next preceding; and, if known, what sale or sales of stock or other interest in such enterprise have taken place during the twelve months next preceding, giving the name of the person selling, the person buying, the number of shares or proportion of interest sold upon each sale; and, when known, the purchase thereof.

"7th. That Sections 82 to 85 inclusive be struck out.

"8th. That Section 93 be amended by striking out of the 4th and 5th lines the following words, 'and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this Act.'

"9th. That Section 97 be amended by striking out of the third line the numbers 82, 83, 84 and 85.

"10th. With these amendments we recommend the bill pass."

R. RYCROFT,

A. G. M. ROBERTSON,

E. C. WINSTON,

S. KAO,

E. E. RICHARDS

Report laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Rep. Robertson presented the following report of the Judiciary Committee on House bill No. 30, relating to foot-binding:

"We recommend that the bill pass with the following amendment: "Sec. 1.—Lines 4 and 5. Strike out the words 'or by both fine and imprisonment.'"

Minister Smith presented the following answers to questions propounded by Rep. Rycroft in regard to cost of lunas, guards and maintaining prisoners while working on the Puna road, as submitted by the Sheriff of Hawaii:

"For jailors and guards for the months of February and October, 1895, inclusive, \$1,637.50.

"For provisions, medical treatment and sundries, \$2,560.83.

"Total cost, \$4,198.33.

"Total number of days' labor performed by prisoners, 12,100.

"The above does not include the salaries paid to the prison lunas who worked the men at their daily tasks, as the salaries of such lunas were not paid by the Police Department."

Minister Smith moved that House bill No. 45, relating to quarantine regulations, be taken up in third reading.

Rep. Robertson moved that the Tax Bill be taken up. Since there was to be no extension of time given to the Legislature he would rather see the Tax Bill disposed of than the one relating to quarantine regulations.

House bill No. 45 taken up in third reading and passed unanimously.

House bills Nos. 44 and 43 taken up in third reading and passed unanimously.

In Sec 1 of House bill No. 43, relating to larceny and gross cheat, the Representatives and the Ministers got into a little trouble about whether "and" should be "out" or vice versa or whether a comma, period, dash, or exclamation point should be after, before or on both sides of the word chosen as most suitable. One of the members suggested under the breath that the Ministers take heads and the Representatives take what remained—tails. The matter was adjusted and the bill passed with everyone rested.

House bill No. 12, relating to land deleterious to public health, taken up

for consideration in second reading, section by section.

The discussion bore upon Section 3, Ministers Smith, Cooper and Rep. Richards contending that the powers given to the Board of Health in that section, were no more than those given other bodies of the land in other countries. Eliminating the section would practically kill the bill.

Rep. Robertson and others contended that the section gave too much power to the Board of Health.

At 12 15 House adjourned until 1:30 p m

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Section 3 of the bill on land deleterious to public health brought up again for discussion.

Rep. Robertson—No one will deny that the Board of Health should have full, ample and sometimes arbitrary power. There must, however, be some limit to the powers given the Board. Their power must not be absolute. I do not wish to deny the necessity of giving the Board the power of coping with public dangers. The Act before the House, however, goes further than it should. The Attorney General has contended that the Board is using as arbitrary powers as those provided for by the proposed law. The sections in the existing law already read by him regarding that point do not seem to prove his statement.

Rep. Robertson (continuing)—The present bill simply shuts a man out of the right of appeal and makes it a plain case of the Board of Health vs. the landowner, in which the Board has final and conclusive power to try its own case. That the Board is working in the interests of the public health does not change the matter in the least. It is true that the present Board of Health is a good one, but we cannot be assured of always having a good one. At any rate, I think as Rep. Kamaooha does, that wherever great power is given there is always a tendency to usurpation and stretching that power to the utmost.

If the section is passed, the Board of Health can step in, in any case, and say that certain land is deleterious to the public health. That settles matters. The Minister of the Interior tells the landowner that he must comply with the action of the Board of Health and remove the nuisance within the space of thirty days. If he refuses to do this, the Government comes in and does the work. A lien is placed upon the land which can be foreclosed after a certain length of time if the landowner does not pay expenses. The land is sold at auction and the Government deducts the amount for expenses from the sum received, and the landowner gets what's left. During all these proceedings the landowner must be perfectly mute and unable to lift a finger or say a word in his own defense. It is true, the landowner may come before the Board to state his case, but that body is not forced to listen to him. I tell you we cannot afford to give this branch of the Government any such power.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has stated that if Section 3 is knocked out, the remaining sections will not be worth the paper upon which they are written. I submit that there will be left enough power to the Board of Health without Section 3.

The only difference is that if the landowner should deny the allegations made by the Board of Health, he has a chance to defend himself. When the Government comes in with its workers to make certain improvements, he has a chance to assert his rights. If he denies that his land is in a deleterious condition, the Government will have to prove that it is before proceeding any further.

In my mind this is not as a cholera epidemic or the black plague, which must be acted upon summarily, and therefore it should not be in their power to do as proposed in Section 3 of this Act. I move that Section 3 be stricken out. Carried.

Minister Cooper—Mr. Speaker, I move that the consideration of the remainder of the bill be indefinitely postponed. The Government does not wish to have it go on the law books in its present form.

Rep. Winston—Is it not barely possible that some other people may want to have it go into effect.

Rep. Rycroft—If it is true, as Rep. Robertson says, that the bill would give the Board of Health ample power without Section 3, then I see no reason why it should not be further considered.

Minister Cooper—It is nonsense to go on with it in its present form.

Rep. Robertson—Kokua! Strike it out! Save time!

Motion carried.

Senate bill No. 9, relating to taxes, brought up for consideration.

Section 7, relating to poll and school taxes, provoked a great deal of discussion.

Rep. Bond proposed an amendment and Rep. Kamaooha objected, saying it was too long and cumbersome.

Rep. Kamaooha continued, saying that the amendment introduced by the Senate was a good one in that it gave a man the option of paying his taxes or working them out on the road. Section passed with Senate amendments.

After reading the section regarding the tax on dogs, Rep. Kamaooha asked the Minister of Finance the reason for taxing female dogs more than male dogs.

Minister Damon—In all countries in which sheep are raised they are subject to a great deal of irritation by the ravages of dogs. In Maui a sheep ranch was completely ruined by dogs. The object of the difference in tax is to prevent breeding.

Rep. Kamaooha—All dogs should be taxed alike. Now, then, there are no sheep in Puna, but in that lonely, desolate region a dog is a great deal of company, and again they are useful in hunting down wild hogs at that place. Then again a good dog is a terror to a chicken thief.

Reps. Robertson and Rycroft were in favor of the section as in the bill. Rep. Robertson said that dogs were a horrible nuisance to all but their owners.

Rep. Kamaooha's motion to have all dogs taxed alike was lost, and the section passed as in the bill.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1896.

A sect known as the "Holy Band" in Pennsylvania will not permit their members to wear jewels or feathers of any description upon their person. So far as the feathers are concerned, the aggregation might well add "Common Sense Band" to their title.

Mr. Roberts, president of the great Pennsylvania railroad system, recently stated that the thousands of dollars which his company puts into buildings and equipments for railroad Y. M. C. A. work is the best investment it makes, steel rails not excepted. Such a statement coming from the head of a soulless corporation ought to go a good ways toward quieting the fears of those who feel that a Y. M. C. A. is not worthy of being placed within the vale of public institutions exempt from taxation.

Recent telegrams state that if President Kruger had not commuted the death sentences of the Transvaal raiders the British Government would have immediately taken steps to assume the control of affairs in the South African Republic. Although carrying out the death sentence might have forced the issue at an early day, it is only a matter of time when the Boers will have to give way, and the object of Dr. Jameson's raid will be successfully accomplished. In stretching out its hand for the control of new territory Great Britain possesses all the tenacious waiting power of Russia. If the first move is not successful it accepts the set-back with diplomatic grace and waits for a more favorable opportunity.

The reasons given for the failure of the House of Representatives to take up the current receipts appropriation bill are as numerous as the individuals who have opinions to offer. But whatever the true inwardness of the thing, may be, it is about time the House began to gird up its loins and show signs of greater activity in connection with this important measure. The Legislature has about twenty days in which to finish up the work of the session, and there yet remains no small amount of work to be done. This is no time for dilatory measures, and unless the Representatives intend to go home without passing the appropriation bill, it is about time they gave the measure their undivided attention. If the present tactics are followed out, the last few days of the session will find our worthy legislators up to their ears in important work that will either be cleared away with a rush or left unfinished.

Senator Lyman's annexation resolution is timely and to the point. It will attract comparatively little attention in this country, as annexation is a foregone conclusion, and the majority of the people know that Hawaii is simply waiting for the United States to extend a welcoming hand and express its readiness to enter into negotiations. At the same time, the legislative session without this reassertion of allegiance to the annexation principle. Such a resolution effectually takes the wind from the sails of those hopeful enemies of the Republic who are assiduously laboring to prove the disloyalty of the present Government to the central principle about which all others should be made to revolve. It reminds the people of the United States that Hawaii is still at the door, seeking an entrance to the larger Republic, it reminds the good people of California that they can solve the problem of Japanese competition, English competition and German competition, so far as their trade with this country is concerned, by simply lending their efforts to bring Hawaii into the American Union. No more absolute freedom of trade exists than that which Hawaii seeks with the United States.

The wise heads of the Senate have settled upon a financial scheme of their own, which they apparently consider as quite sufficient to meet the demands of republican progress for one session of the Legislature. Time alone will prove the wisdom of the Senate. The attitude of the upper house toward the financial policy of the country calls to mind an incident in the old New England town, where the good fathers of the hamlet turned out to move a house. All went well until the house had been moved to the bottom of a steep hill. At this point a vinegar-faced corner store owner announced that there were not enough oxen in the whole town to take the building over the hill. The energetic leader of the house moving aggregation shouted "Drive on!" while the orator stood by the roadside, shouting, "Ye can't do it, ye can't do it!" "Mid the vociferation of the counter-

factions the drivers goaded their oxen to the task, the house was taken over the hill and the vinegar-faced orator retired to the corner grocery. The general sentiment of the country has been in favor of a broad and progressive financial policy, but the Senate has announced that "ye can't do it," and unfortunately has enough votes to prevent its being done. The financial progress of the Senate is a piece-meal makeshift that would suit the New England flour-barrel orator.

FITZBUGH LEE.

The appointment of General Fitzbugh Lee to be Consul General at Havana, in place of Ramon O. Williams, will probably result in the United States Government getting accurate information as to the true conditions in Cuba. Cuban news is more inaccurate than Chinese war dispatches. The Spanish Government suppresses and perverts the truth, the Cuban insurgent magnifies and lies, while the newspaper correspondent gets up the most picturesque copy he can and fills up his letters with lurid details of confagurations, murders and butchery, which highly spiced viands are evidently to the taste of his editors and a mass of his readers.

General Lee has been sent out more as a military attache than as a Consul General. The Spanish Government would not hear of a military attache, and President Cleveland needed some experienced military man to give him required information. So the appointment of General Lee was made. It will be some time, however, before the information forwarded by General Lee will reach the public eye. But the action of the President in regard to Cuban affairs will be a guide as to the direction the information is tending.

SOME NEW NOVELLISTS.

Nothing is more surprising in a literary way than the rise of the Scotch novelist at the end of the century. The names of Barrie, Crockett and Ian McLaren, both the latter "noms de plume," are now almost as well known as their great prototype, Sir Walter Scott, however, except in the Heart of Midlothian and the The Antiquary, was rather the historical and romantic chronicler of his country than the portrayer of the characteristics of his contemporaries, though he has given us some beautiful character sketches, as in his Edie Ochiltree, his Mucklebackits and his Inimitable Oldbuck—but his forte lay in the romantic and the picturesque. Crockett aims to follow in Sir Walter's footsteps, and in his "Men of the Mosshags" he is every whit as romantic and picturesque as Scott is in his "Old Mortality." Indeed, the "Men of the Mosshags" is a better tale, because unmarred by a certain mannerism which Scott always displayed when dealing with characters of the style of Edith and Lord Evandale. In a new work, "The Grey Man," Crockett follows out the same vein. But where the new school excels is in its short stories describing the daily life of a simple people. The "Window in Thrums," the "Bonnie Briar Bush" and "For Auld Lang Syne" contain the most beautiful character drawing that has been done for years. A writer who can see the beauty of character and the true poetry in the lives of the rough farmer folk, who can show us the nobility of life in the humblest walks of life is a true artist, and it is refreshing to turn to works of this character from the flashy productions of the Duchess, or the morbid moral musings of Madame Sarah Grand.

INCOME TAX IN THE STATES.

In speaking of income tax, the statement is often made that there is no income tax in the United States. This statement is fallacious. Two States, viz., Virginia and Massachusetts, levy general income taxes at present. In Pennsylvania an income tax is levied on special kinds of income. According to Ely's "Taxation of American States and Cities," we find that the income of one per cent. in Virginia is levied on incomes derived from interest or profits in excess of \$1,000. In Massachusetts it is provided that income from annuities, from certain ships and vessels, and "so much of the income from a profession or trade or employment as exceeds the sum of \$2,000," shall be taxed. In Mr. Winston's law traces of the Massachusetts act can be seen. The exemption of incomes of \$2,000 makes a large number of people escape who should not escape and who are quite able to pay a moderate quota towards the general expenses of government.

In Pennsylvania an income tax of three per cent. is levied upon the incomes of corporations, foreign insurance companies—which is levied on premiums received for business transacted in the State—and private banks, brokers or incorporated banking and savings institutions and express companies.

Though in none of these States does an income tax form the backbone of

taxation, still it shows that the germ of the idea is at work. What we want to do here is to have a true income tax and not a makeshift, as the Massachusetts or Pennsylvania laws are. An income tax to be effective should "occupy an essential position in the scheme of taxation," and no incomes, save very moderate ones, should be exempt. In this country, upon a rough estimate, we believe an income tax would yield one-third of the total income of the country, if the exemption rate is made low enough, as we have suggested. If the exemption rate is too high, far too many would escape, and the tax would not yield sufficient. But if, as has already been proposed in these columns, a progressive rate is established, the tax would indeed become the backbone of our financial system, and yielding more than our taxes do now, would yet relieve the laborer from all contributions towards the State; or, if it were considered desirable, tax him at the rate of one per cent. instead of two and a half and three upon his pitiful income.

THUMB MARKS AND TOURISTS.

In considering certain improvements in the administration of the Registration Act, the tourists coming to this Paradise of the Pacific should not be entirely lost to view. As the law now reads, every person arriving in the country is obliged to register, hand his thumb mark to the authorities immediately upon landing. Here again sentiment and the thumb mark come into collision. In this case it is not unlike that the collision may cost the country a good sum in cold cash. As hosts of a large number of sight-seers, it is good business if nothing more to make the life of our visitors as pleasant as possible, and as free from irksome rules and regulations.

Under the present reading of the law, the tourist is brought before the registrar whether it is his intention to stay in the country six days or six months. To the Russian the obligation to comply with the thumb mark regulation will bring thoughts of home, and we do not doubt that as the Russian presses his finger on the ink pad he will gleefully whistle "Home Again from a Foreign Shore," or some kindred roundelay. Unfortunately, however, the majority of the public guests who bring money into Hawaii are not of the Russian disposition, and will not look upon our new law with the same pleasant reflection. Hawaii has not reached the point where a strict police surveillance is required over every new comer that lands on the wharf, and it is not for the best interests of the country, financially or politically, to force this impression upon the people who remain here only a short time and go on their way about the globe, spreading broadcast their ideas upon matters and things Hawaiian.

If it is impossible to exempt the tourist who comes to the country for a month or six weeks from registration, he can at least be given the privilege of placing his signature—provided he can write English—upon the registration blank, instead of leaving the outlines of his thumb for the statistician and police official to ponder over.

It is true that the tourist is no better than the average citizen of the country, but it is impossible to make out what is to be gained by requiring people to register who have no intention of becoming citizens, and who will get out of the place as soon as possible if obliged to comply with disagreeable regulations that are inclined to stir up the cantankerous spirit of the individual who has no time to study or listen to the whys and wherefores of the thumb mark and the Registration law.

GOOD SANITARY MEASURE.

Second thoughts are proverbially the best, and the old proverb certainly seems to have been proven in the final policy mapped out by the Board of Health for protecting Honolulu from the epidemics which bid fair to have a terrible run in Asiatic ports during the coming summer. Even in guarding public health our commerce has to be taken into consideration. Of course, if worst comes to worst, both merchants and the plantations would have to give way to whatever restrictions it might be necessary to place upon passengers and freight coming from the Orient, but it is certainly to the advantage of the country to make the restrictions as light as possible and at the same time assure our ports proper protection from disease that may be brought either by freight or passengers. We cannot afford to cut off all connection with the Orient during three months in the year in any plan can be hit upon where by Hawaii can be effectually guarded and a clear bill of health assured.

The plan adopted by the Board of Health is almost an exact copy of the regulations in vogue in the United States, regulations that have thus far proven entirely satisfactory from a sanitary point of view and which allow the trade between the countries interested to be carried on without serious or disagreeable delay.

As an example of the workings of the American system to be adopted, an instance is cited of four vessels that sailed from an infected port of Europe. Two of these vessels sailed for American ports and the passengers were subjected to the usual quarantine previous to departure. The others sailed for South American ports and the passengers were taken on board without question. During the voyage of the latter cholera broke out. On arrival at their destination the vessels were turned away and became floating pest-houses. On board the ships bound for the United States one case of cholera was reported. The patient was carefully guarded, the spread of the disease prevented and the passengers finally landed in good condition. While shutting out steerage passengers is the only absolute guarantee against infection, it is doubtful whether such a measure could be enforced. Even if an infected ship were to arrive at this port, the Government would hardly be justified in turning the passengers away if they were willing to submit to quarantine. A ship in distress cannot be deserted, no matter how rigid the quarantine regulations may be. Our trade with China and Japan is constantly increasing, and it behooves the Government to adopt an intelligent scheme whereby the health authorities can guard the country without imposing unnecessary hardships upon the merchants and the traveling public.

It is much better to establish reliable guards at the other end of the line than it is to trust to the representations of officials inclined to make light of the plagues that infest the Orient, and wait with our sanitary guns loaded for what they may send to us. By going to the Orient and giving his personal attention to the selection of health inspectors to represent Hawaii at Hong Kong and Yokohama, President Smith can establish a sanitary outpost that will at least prevent misrepresentations in the reports upon the state of public health in Oriental cities.

ELIMINATE THE THUMB MARK.

While the registration law serves a very good purpose and is a recognized necessity in its general provisions, there are certain features that demand the serious attention of the Minister of the Interior. We refer particularly to the thumb mark, which is required as a means of identification. Certainly there can be no more complete method of identification than this thumb mark that is replacing photography in many of the rogues' galleries in the United States, but it becomes a pertinent question whether the Republic of Hawaii is following out its usual broad principles of liberality in requiring this feature of criminal identification in registering its law-abiding citizens.

The objection raised to this feature of the law may be only a matter of sentiment, but it is a sentiment so deep seated in the minds of a liberty-loving people that the aversion to coming to the plane of a common criminal is a decided one. Only in Russia, and possibly China, is this system of identification brought into play upon the citizen who has no desire to infringe upon the laws of the land. Now, do the people of this country want to put themselves on record as enforcing certain features of this law, for which precedents can only be found in such countries as Russia? We do not think so, and we believe the majority of the people coincide with our ideas on the subject. No one objects to registering or doing anything else that will assist the Government in keeping the floating population of the country within proper bounds, but there are few who do not chafe when brought under the iron hand that is usually brought down upon the criminal.

If there were no other way of making the law effective, there would be very few to raise their voices against the thumb mark, but there are better methods of securing the identification of each person whose name appears on the register. With the average citizen, the description of features, with a note of any distinguishing marks or scars, together with the autograph, is quite sufficient to secure proper identification. If a person cannot or does not care to sign his name, let him resort to the thumb mark, but it is entirely proper that a more liberal interpretation of the law should be given than obtains at present. The fact that the Minister of the Interior is given authority under the law to alter or amend the regulations, which amendments "shall have the force of law," is good evidence that the framers of the Act did not intend to make hard and fast rules that would work a hardship on the majority of the people.

The registration law is an experiment at best, and it is not for the best interests of the law or the country to introduce obnoxious features at the outset which will result in the measure being voted out of existence before the general principle involved has been given a fair trial. Already plans are being laid to fight the law in the courts, principally on account of this one ob-

jectionable feature—the thumb mark. Consequently we would suggest that the Minister of the Interior exercise his prerogative and eliminate the thumb mark so far as possible.

INCOME TAX—HISTORICAL.

The series of articles on income tax which have appeared in these columns are now drawing to a close. It only remains to give a short historical summary of the income tax in England, and to discuss the present income tax law in England.

The first income tax imposed throughout Great Britain in the year 1799, was formulated by Pitt. It was charged, first, upon absenteees in respect to income from property in Great Britain, and, second, on residents in respect to income in Great Britain and elsewhere. The schedule of rules for estimating income was subdivided into four heads.

I. Income from land, including houses.

II. Income from personal property and from trades, professions, etc.

III. Income arising out of Great Britain.

IV. Income not falling under any of the foregoing rules.

Under the heads were nineteen cases in the schedule. Then there were general and special deductions for income. Incomes under \$300 were exempt. Between \$300 and \$1,000 there was a progressive rate, and above that sum a ten per cent. tax was imposed. The tax was repealed in 1802, after the peace of Amiens.

The next income tax was Addington's in 1803. This was divided under five schedules, giving particular returns of income from particular sources, and not giving a general return of income, as Pitt's bill required, this general return being considered too inquisitorial. An important schedule was Schedule D, which provided that all residents paid upon all profits and gains from property "anywhere in the world," or from a profession or trade carried on anywhere. The exemption was again \$300, and between \$300 and \$750 there was a progressive rate from one and one-fourth per cent. up to four and three-fourths per cent. After that the tax was five per cent.

In 1806 Petty's act remodelled Addington's. In this the exemption rate was reduced to \$250, and this exemption was only allowed to incomes derived from manual labor for a weekly or daily wage. The progressive rate was given up and all incomes were rated at five per cent. Fund holders were not required to make any return—the tax was assessed at the bank and deducted from the dividends. This tax lasted till 1815, when it was given up, shortly after the battle of Waterloo.

Peel's tax came in 1842 and lasted till 1885. This was a modification of Petty's act. The exemption limit was raised to \$750, and the income might be derived from any source whatever. Persons in trades or professions might be assessed by special commissioners appointed by the Government instead of the district commissioners. This was done to prevent undue knowledge of a friend's affairs leaking out among his friends and neighbors. It was started at the rate of 2-11-12 per cent, since when the rate has varied, rising to 6-2-3 per cent. and falling to 2-1-12 per cent. in years when expenditures were low. When the tax went down the rate of abatement went down from \$750 to \$500. Various amendments and improvements were made in this act, notably by Gladstone, who by his manipulation of this tax was enabled to carry out that brilliant financial policy upon which his true fame rests.

An income tax is so easily collectable, the burdens can be adjusted so accurately to the shoulders that ought to bear them, and the burdens can be lightened for those whose ability to bear them is inadequate, it is so elastic and can be made to meet an emergency without unduly pressing upon any particular portion of the population, that though no taxes can be ideal—for as the combination of the only certainties of life, viz., death and taxes, can never be regarded as ideal—still it does represent the fairest method of taxation yet invented by man, and the steps in the direction of making the system the backbone of our financial system should be taken as soon as may be.

BRITISH INCOME TAX.

The present income tax in force in Great Britain and Ireland is divided into five heads, known as schedules A, B, C, D, E. The object of the tax is to reach incomes of every sort derived by residents from sources in and also out of the country. Another object is to avoid unnecessary prying into the circumstances of the taxpayer. It was with this object that the tax is divided into five heads.

Schedule A deals with income from lands, including houses, the rent or annual value being the measure of charge.

Schedule B deals with the benefits derived from the use of land by the agriculturist. Rent forms the basis of

assessment, and the measure of charge is one-half the rent value in England and one-third in Scotland and Ireland.

Under schedules A and B no deduction is made for repairs. The occupier pays both taxes, but deducts the tax under schedule A from the next payment of rent. The landowner in his turn deducts a proportion of the tax from any annuities or other charges there may be on the land, and the income is thus traced to its source and the burden of tax equally distributed.

Schedule C deals with income derived from funded property, whether home, colonial or foreign. The tax is deducted from the dividends and paid into the Bank of England on account of revenue. With regard to foreign investments, the persons charged with the payment of the dividends in England deliver accounts to the special commissioners who make out the assessments.

Schedule D deals with official salaries or the salaries of those employed by corporations. In the case of official salaries the deduction is made from the pay in each department of government. In the case of corporations the treasurer makes the assessment.

Schedule E deals with incomes from professions, trades and occupations, besides any miscellaneous sources of income not included in the previous schedules. Under this schedule are six cases, as in Pitt's Act of 1799, alluded to in Thursday's article. Case I., profits from trade, manufacture and commerce. Case II., professional incomes. Case III., profits of uncertain annual value. Cases IV. and V., income from abroad, from sources other than those mentioned in Schedule C. Case VI., profits or gains other than those classified.

In cases I. and II. the charge is made on the average profit of the last three years. And this is eminently just, as the profits of merchants and the incomes of professional men vary considerably from year to year.

The exemptions are: I. Incomes under \$750. II. Income of charities. III. Hospitals, public schools and almshouses. IV. Friendly societies. V. Industrial and provident societies. VI. Buildings of literary and scientific societies.

The abatements are: I. On incomes under \$2,000 a deduction of \$600 is allowed, not of the full amount of exemption, it will be noted. II. Premiums of life insurance not exceeding one-sixth of the income.

Such in brief is the present income tax law of Great Britain and Ireland.

Today Mr. Winston's income tax measure comes up for discussion. We trust the discussion may be full and varied. The Advertiser has striven to lay the subject of income tax before its readers in such a manner that they may fully appreciate the arguments for and against the bill.

While fully supporting the theory of taxation on income, we are by no means prepared to say that Mr. Winston's bill is one which should pass. It is in the right direction, but it will need amendment and expansion, and considerable amendment would have to be made in the present tax law before it could pass safely without fear of afterward being thrown out by the Supreme Court as being unconstitutional from causing double taxation.

Reviewing the whole subject, it would appear better that a commission be appointed to report to the next Legislature; that the income tax measures of countries other than Great Britain and Ireland be carefully considered. Moreover, the census is soon to be taken, and by a judicious set of questions much information could be obtained that would assist the Minister of Finance in calculating what his estimated receipts under such an Act would be. However, we are quite prepared to accept an income tax now, and to improve on it two years hence if necessary. The question of the income tax is a live issue today and will be a live issue two years hence, just as the funding bill will be.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Senator Vilas, who was President Cleveland's first Postmaster General, is specially well qualified to speak on the subject of government mail subsidies. He made the Senate amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill, giving \$80,000 additional compensation to the Oceanic Steamship Company for carrying the mails from San Francisco to Hawaii and other points, the text for some interesting remarks in which he said that the mail subsidy system, which he opposed while Postmaster General, had entirely failed to give a more expeditious or better mail service. The supporters of the subsidy defended the amendment on the ground that it was made necessary by the competing subsidized Canadian line of Pacific steamers.—Blaine Journal, Washington.

The dispatches say the relations between United States Minister Willis and the Hawaiians are very much strained. They ought to be pretty clear by this time.—Salt Lake News, Utah.

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THEY WORKED OUT THE TAXES.

The Bill Finished in the Lower House.

SOLDIERS WILL NOT HAVE TO PAY

Senator Brown Reports On a Loan Bill—Act of 1892 a Basis—The Bill for Extending Fire Limits Passes the House—Other Important Items.

Sixty-Sixth Day.

Thursday, May 14.

The Secretary of the Senate gave notice of bills passed by the House.

Senator Brown also reported several bills presented to the President for signature.

Senator Brown presented the report of the special committee on loan bills, which was in substance as follows:

"After due consideration it has been decided to offer a substitute Act in place of those referred to this committee. In drafting this Act, the loan bill of 1892 has been taken as a basis, but some additions have been made, as, for instance, the payment by the Government of a premium of not to exceed 5 per cent. if wishing to redeem at any time within ten years, the life of the bonds; also by making the principal of the bonds a charge upon the consolidated revenue of the country. It has also been deemed advisable to reduce the rate of interest, and the substitute Act limits the rate to no more than 5 per cent. The amount asked for by Act 36 was \$750,000. The committee, after going through the different items named with members of the Cabinet, and for which the money is to be spent, have increased the loan \$2,600, which increase includes quite a number of items not in Act 36, but which the committee think should be provided for; the principal items being for new light-houses in different portions of the Republic, and being a much needed improvement and also a safeguard to our marine interest."

The committee recommended that Bills 20, 21 and 36 be tabled and a substitute measure passed.

The bill drawn by the committee provides for a 5 per cent. loan of \$752,600, bonds redeemable at any time on payment of a 5 per cent. commission. The report was adopted and the bill was referred to the Printing Committee.

The bill establishing new Board of Health regulations came up on third reading and passed by a unanimous vote.

Following a number of bills to amend the Penal Code, from the Joint Judiciary Committee, came up for final reading and were passed without opposition. These bills relate to gross cheat, assault on public officer, malicious injury and mischief, assault with certain weapons, perjury and vagrants.

Senate bill No. 38, relating to carrying letter without canceling stamps, provoked considerable discussion. The first section provides a penalty of from \$5 to \$50 for using stamps or stamped envelopes that have once been used. The second section places a penalty upon carrying a letter from one point to another without canceling stamps, stamp.

Senator Baldwin approved the last section, as the officers of steamers often times carried letters from one point to another, and the stamps, if used, were not cancelled. Thus the Government was cheated out of money.

Senator Waterhouse opposed the second section, as it would work a hardship on people who did not happen to be around when the postoffice was opened.

The second section was finally struck out and the bill passed the second reading.

Senate bill No. 42 came up on second reading with the report of the committee. This is Senator Schmidt's bill for assessing sugar corporation dividends for immigration purposes. The Judiciary Committee favored tabling the bill. The report was adopted.

House bill No. 43, to revise the Penal Code relating to the criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates, passed the second reading under suspension of the rules.

House bill No. 44, relating to the jurisdiction of the district magistrates, making them coextensive with the judicial circuits, took the same course. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

A communication from the Senate announced the following as having passed the third reading: House Bill No. 29, referring to curfew, House Bill No. 34, relating to burglary and proposed amendments to Article 63 of the Constitution; also that the Senate had concurred in House amendments to Senate Bill No. 31, relating to corporations.

Rep. Richards for the Printing Committee that House bill No. 40 had been printed.

Rep. Richards reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that the following had been handed to the President for consideration: Senate bill No. 31, amendments to Article 43 of the Laws of 1890; House bill No. 34, relating to burglary; Senate bill No. 29, relating to the presence of children upon the streets during certain hours and amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution.

Rep. Kamaoaba moved that the vote upon the House bill No. 12, relating to land deleterious to public health, be reconsidered. If the motion should be carried it was his intention to move that the bill be laid on the table for future consideration. Motion lost.

Senate bill No. 37, relating to Chinese hospital, passed third reading unanimously.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Resolutions regarding annexation and postage stamps presented in the Senate, together with the bills and Act 45, all of which had passed third reading in the Senate, were received.

Attorney-General Smith stated that Bill 45 referred to quarantine regulations, and that an amendment, as Section 7, had been added in the Senate and as he was anxious to have the bill become a law before the departure of the next steamer for China. Under ordinary circumstances the bill would become a law on Oahu ten days after its publication, and thirty days afterward on other Islands. He would like the amendment passed so as to make it a law on approval.

Passed without opposition. The House bill was then taken up for consideration.

Rep. Richards asked for reconsideration of the vote on Section 31, which relates to exemption of the military from taxation.

Rep. Winston saw no reason why a soldier who drew his salary regularly should be treated different from any other employee of the Government.

Minister Cooper said the position was different. A clerk or policeman could resign if things did not suit him. With a soldier it was different, because he was punished if he refused duty.

Passed. Other sections passed and bill referred to committee to make corrections in number of sections.

Rep. Richards reported bills in the hands of the President.

Foot binding act was then taken up with committee report, which was adopted, and bill passed and ordered typewritten.

House bill No. 46 was taken up. This relates to persons practicing medicine without a license. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Joint resolution from the Senate on annexation was read.

Minister Damon thought the word "overwhelmingly" is superfluous and has a significance which hardly belongs there. He thought the word "majority" was better.

Rep. Richards moved that it be referred to committee on education. Carried.

Joint resolution regarding postage stamps remaining unsold November 1, 1896, was read and Minister Damon explained the purport. He said anyone who wanted them before that time could get them, and they could be used after that date by persons who had possession.

Rep. Richards suggested that there be an upset price placed upon them and sold at auction.

Minister Damon said if there were any left on hand after the expiration of the time stated, the Postmaster General could take the hint and sell them at an upset price.

Resolution was referred to Committee.

Rep. Rycroft read committee report on bill relating to fire limits. Tabled to be taken up and considered with the bill.

Bill taken up for consideration and Rep. Robertson asked that it be passed without further argument.

Rep. Winston wanted Section 1 to be stricken out.

Rep. Robertson said as there was no second the motion would not carry.

Rep. Winston said there were two or three.

Rep. Robertson said motion to take the ayes and noes had carried and motion to strike out was not in order.

Rep. Richards said it looked like a forced vote, and under the circumstances he would have to vote against the bill.

THOSE THUMB MARKS.

Large Objections Made to Very Small Matter.

MR. EDITOR.—So much having been said and written re. the new Registration Act, you will perhaps pardon a few words further on the subject.

First, it does not seem as if any honest man can reasonably or will object to as complete an identification at all times as could be possible.

Second, the object of the Act is good, and the Government should be helped instead of hindered in carrying out its provisions.

And furthermore, with the single addition of the Government seal to show its genuineness, this certificate which is given to every man when he registers is valuable to him as a positive source of identification in any part of the world, which is of itself of value to any traveler, and in case of accidental death, if the thumb, which is a very small member, is not mutilated, a person can be positively identified, either for their friends or for an insurance.

The Act entails no expense on the individual, is very little trouble, and all this talk seems like a very large objection to a very small matter to C. V. S.

Central Union Social.

The regular monthly social of Central Union Church last night was attended by some seventy-five people, among the number being several strangers. The following program was followed by light refreshments: Piano duet by the Misses Hopper; soprano solo by Miss Richards; solo by Prof. Ingalls; soprano solo by Mrs. Paty with violin obligato; solo by E. Mott-Smith.

For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses, and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question everyone must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

KATE FIELD IN KOHALA.

Lectures on Dickens and Pleases the People.

DIDN'T GET WHAT WAS EXPECTED

Wiseacres Said She Would Talk Politics—Rough Weather—Kohalalets Leave for a Tour—Japanese Acrobats are Giving Exhibitions, Etc.

KOHALA, Hawaii, May 12.—

Kate Field has visited Kohala, and during her stay has received the courteous aid of the Government officials in making her investigations as thorough as may be. And she has enjoyed the gallant attentions of the worthy burghers who have vied with one another in escorting their guest to the various points of interest in this fair patrimony of the Kamehamehas. She was urged to address the public, and though unprepared in the matter of manuscript or other essential adjuncts, graciously consented to deliver her lecture on Charles Dickens, but preferred to speak in a private house rather than the public hall. So the lecture was given in the parlors of the parsonage, but to a much larger audience than the eloquent speaker had expected to meet.

Promptly at eight o'clock the lecture began. The little touch of genuine femininity displayed in the apology for her attire, with which the lecturer prepared her address, was as delightful as it was unexpected. The people of Kohala are a literary people who can listen with discernment fastidiously enough to consider critically as well as to enjoy enthusiastically. And the subject of the evening's lecture was one as gratifying to their instincts as could probably have been found in the speaker's repertoire. And when the address had been brought to a conclusion, the unanimous if unspoken verdict was that of a gratified surprise. After the lecture there was an informal reception accompanied by refreshments. And here, for a pleasant half-hour, those who live apart from the courts of fame had opportunity to appreciate the personality of the woman, as they had during the discourse, to admire the scholarly ability of the lecturer.

The wise acres who with their customary intelligence in regard to everyone kindly disposed toward the Republic, predicted a violent political harangue, must realize that prophecy is not their forte, and that common sense is not their distinguishing virtue.

The Japanese acrobatic troupe, who have come to Kohala, are playing to good audiences. Some of their work is very clever. But the performance on the whole is conducted in a happy-go-lucky manner. They could give points to Billy Marx in the gentle art of never being in a hurry. And even the faithful musicians of the troupe can hardly redeem the performance from the charge of tediousness.

There is quite an exodus from Kohala of those who have seen fit to deny themselves the privilege of citizenship in the Republic. And the heartiest good wishes of all go with them to the far away

lands whither their adventurous feet may carry them.

The Consuelo arrived on Sunday from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise and will carry away a load of sugar.

The mills are grinding more slowly than the earlier months of the harvest, for planting has begun. There has been some rain, and the weather continues rather boisterous and threatening.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Hayne Common Nuisance Case on All Day.

The common nuisance case of Republic of Hawaii against Julien D. Hayne was the first to go before a foreign jury yesterday. Not a great deal of time was wasted in selecting a jury as Mr. Hayne used his prerogative as to challenges, but once and then he excused Mr. Corbett.

The witness were mainly from among employees of the Hawaiian Gazette Co. Mr. Hayne defended himself in person and at 4 p. m. began an address to the jury which lasted nearly two hours. Court then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning when Deputy Attorney-General Dole will line up for the prosecution.

The case of the Republic vs. L. V. Redpath is postponed until Monday, owing to the illness of C. J. Creighton, attorney for defense.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There will be a number of people leaving for the volcano on the Kinau today.

There were but five members present at the meeting of the American League last night.

The Kukaiau Plantation Company offer Guatemala coffee seed for sale at \$1 per pound.

Curtis J. Lyons, who has been ill with the grippe for the last ten days, is still confined to his bed.

Henry Vierra has gone to Spreckelsville to take part in the minstrel performance to be given there.

Yesterday, Ascension Day, was the twenty-ninth anniversary of the opening of St. Andrew's Priory. The pupils and teachers celebrated the event quietly.

The prices charged by L. B. Kerr for dress goods are a saving of from twenty-five to forty-five per cent. The goods sold by Mr. Kerr are of a superior quality.

The dedication exercises of the new Pauahi Hall at Oahu College will take place on the evening of Thursday, May 21, at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited.

A heavy rain storm passed over Ahulimann, Wailua and Kahuku yesterday afternoon. At Ahulimann the rainfall was one-half inch in a half hour. There was no rain at Ewa or Wailanae.

Johansen, of Bennington fame, is in Hilo, resuming operations. Detective McAvoy is there also. Both are having a good time and getting used to the rainy weather. The former says that Honolulu is a bit too warm.

Prof. Koebele had a young chameleon in Commissioner Marsden's office yesterday, trying to persuade it to eat a Japanese beetle. He, she or it refused the meal and went over to Assessor Shaw's office to leave a thumb mark.

Prof. Todd of the Coronet party did not go to the volcano. It is the intention of the party who left by the Hall yesterday to go to Kilauea, and if the crater at Mokuaweweoe is active to continue their journey to the summit.

A director of the Ewa Plantation Company is authority for the statement that the present crop will certainly reach 11,500 tons, an excess of 2500 tons over and above the estimate reported by the agents at the annual meeting of the stockholders held last fall.

Arthur Curtiss James and party left by the W. G. Hall yesterday morning for a trip to Mokuaweweoe. If they find that they cannot do this they will go to Kilauea instead. The members of the party are most enthusiastic over the little they have seen of the Islands.

The appointment of the Military Board on Monday by Minister Cooper was made in accordance with Section 6, Article 20 of the Laws of the Republic relating to the administration of the Military Department, and has no connection with orders given by Colonel McLean.

A Mr. Irving, at one time in the employ of the police department here, and two of the Kempster boys came down from Kohala yesterday en route to South Africa, where they expect to do active service in the event of trouble with the Boers. Irving was at one time a Cape Ranger.

A letter received from Kapapala Ranch, on the Wailaleale Monday afternoon, and dated May 8th, gave reports of the continuation of the very vivid glow over the crater of Mokuaweweoe. The fires did not seem to have abated in the least up to the time of writing. At first people in the vicinity were very much frightened by the brightness of the glow at night, but they had become quite used to it and were no longer alarmed.

A business man of Honolulu has a scheme on foot to start a temperance coffee house and beach resort at Waikiki. The promoter of the plan has three Waikiki lots at his disposal, which he will turn over to the company yet to be formed. This company will be incorporated at \$60,000, of which it is said \$6,000 has already been subscribed. The officers, with the exception of Mr. Mellis, manager, have not been selected.

HE IS BOOMING COFFEE LANDS.

Brackenridge is Doing Omo. Also the People.

IS AN EXTENSIVE LAND OWNER.

He Tells of the Land Law—Ohtoons Are Skeptical—1500 Acres in Fee Simple on Oahu—Where Will It End. Did Not Try to Get Money, Etc.

It is very difficult to prophecy what an erratic man like N. B. Brackenridge will do next. A few weeks ago and the report from New Orleans was to the effect that he was buying whiskey and plows and then, without notice of his intention to H. W. Schmidt & Sons, he journeys to Evansville, Ind., and buys plows for Castle & Cooke.

Now he is heard from in Ohio as a boomer of Hawaii. The following letter was received by Commissioner Marsden the other day from one of Mr. Brackenridge's anxious inquirers and is reproduced so that the country may judge his versatility as an eluder of the truth:

LIMA, April 8th, 1896.

Dear Sir:—There is a matter of considerable interest to a few of us in our city, upon which we would like to get light, if we can get it without too great annoyance on the part of others. Your name has been given me (by the son of a prominent resident of your city, who is attending college in this country) as one who can probably give me the knowledge desired.

One N. B. Brackenridge was here some two weeks since, who claims to reside in Honolulu, and called upon a few friends with whom he had business dealings some 15 years ago. I chanced to meet him, and in talking about your country, he said there were great opportunities there now for one to speculate a little, and this is practically his statement which seems incredible, yet I have no reason to distrust the man.

He said that there are certain tracts of land in the Kona district on the island of Hawaii which are to be opened up by the Government in July, 1898. That a person, by having his name entered on the books of your government land office, with an accompanying payment of \$1 per acre on all land so entered could have title to such lands and then in July, '98, would be expected to pay an additional \$2 per acre in order to become permanent possessor of such land. That the first year (after paying the \$1 per acre) I could lease the tract to a company to till the land and put it into growing rice, sugar and coffee.

The former in the low lands and latter in the high lands. That I would receive nothing from the lease the first year, but that according to custom I would receive \$2 per acre the second year, \$3 the third and so on till it reached \$9 per acre. In that event the \$2 per acre due the Government in July, '98, would be paid from the lease of the land. That the value of such tracts increase to enormous proportions. He claims to have 1500 acres on the north side of Oahu for which he would not take \$100 per acre.

There are some pretty falls in the tract—you probably know the piece he refers to. I would like to ask what the prospects are for an enterprising young man to go to that country to live, and what truth there is in the foregoing statements. I have expected this gentleman to return, but he does not.

He was not asking for any money of me or my friends in order to invest it for us. He acted as though he would like to get hold of the land himself, but the Government will not let him have but a certain amount of the land and so to each man. Any information you can give me will be most thoroughly appreciated by friends and myself. Thanking you in advance for your reply.

I remain, sincerely yours,

P. G. TURNER.
Sec'y Y. M. C. A.



Mrs. Eliza A. Freeman

Ivy Poisoning

Eight Years of Suffering

Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"G. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Dear Sirs:—We have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it to be all you claim for it. My wife was poisoned by Ivy when a young woman, and for eight years was troubled every season

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures with the breaking out and terrible itching and burning. I thought there was as bad a case as anyone ever had. She was in this distressing condition every year until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a perfect cure, without leaving any scars, and she has had

No Sign of the Poison Since. She is well and hearty. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla after the grip with good results, and have also given it to our four children. We are all pictures of perfect health and owe it to Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. C. FREEMAN, Yonkers, N. Y.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

HOBRON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

A

Revolution IN PLOWING

"THE SECRETARY" Disc Plow.

NEWMAN, ILL., NOV. 2, 1895.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILL.

DEAR SIR: Our exhibition of the New Disc Plow in broom corn at this place today was not only a success but a complete surprise to all the farmers present, and was an agreeable surprise to myself in that sort of work. I talked with every farmer at the exhibition, and the majority of them said the plow was worth all it cost just to plow broom corn. Just think how absurd it would be to try to plow in heavy broom corn without breaking or raking and burning the stalks, but the Disc Plow will do it, and do it well. From what I have seen of this plow I think it is the only plow, for broom corn, at least.

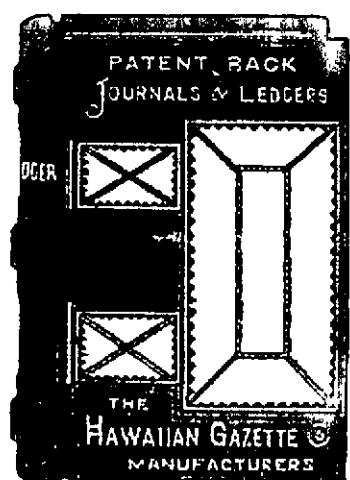
Yours truly,

JAMES MOORE.

ON EXHIBITION

AT THE

Pacific Hardware Company Limited.



RUBBER STAMPS OF ALL KINDS AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

DISCUSSION ON WATER SUPPLY.

Board of Health will Ask for an Appropriation.

NUCANU WATER UNHEALTHY.

Client as to Mr. Smith's Departure. Applications to Visit Settlement. Mr. Thurston Speaks for Dr. Akana. Change in the Registration Laws.

Board of Health met at 3 p. m. yesterday. Present President W. O. Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Emerson, and Messrs. Lansing and C. A. Brown.

The matter of notifying persons at Asiatic ports that no steerage passengers should land here until further orders was brought up. Mr. Smith said the subject had been presented to the Executive and had brought forth much discussion. The message had not been sent by either the China or Australia as the Doric would be here in time to carry it to Hong kong direct. They thought, also, that it would be well to send the communications to Dr. Eldredge at Yokohama with instructions to issue the order. It will be remembered that an order was issued some weeks ago that only 700 steerage passengers will be allowed to land from any one steamer. There was a question at the time, as to the legality of such order, and the government thought that to prevent any difficulties arising from it we had better have an act identical with that in force in the United States. This has been done and will become a law in a day or two. The act is made to conform with the conditions in existence here. It was thought best that the condition of affairs be thoroughly investigated by one or two members of the Board, and with that in view Dr. Wood has been asked by the government to go and I will accompany him. The president then wanted to know if there were any suggestions to be made by the members.

Mr. Lansing said that as long as the Executive had canvassed it thoroughly and he saw nothing else to do but submit to what that body deems advisable.

Dr. Day said he was in hearty accord with the movement and did not have any idea that there would be an opportunity to put it into effect when he opposed the resolution last week.

Mr. Brown thought it wise to have Dr. Wood visit the Orient and investigate, as far as possible in the limited time, the plague in all its stages. It was a good plan, too, to have the president visit there and see the men who have been recommended for positions under this Board in those places; he could see these men personally and learn something of their fitness for the place.

Mr. Smith said it was his intention to get ready to leave on the Doric, but it might be that they would have postponed it until the following steamer.

Under the act to mitigate, one Japanese woman and three Hawaiians were taken from the register at their own request. There were 87 examinations during the week.

A report from a committee appointed to investigate the quality of the water of Nuuanu reservoir. This was accompanied by a certificate of analysis by Prof. J. T. Crowley.

Mr. Smith said the matter had been before the Executive several times, but nothing definite had been done for the reason that they had no data from which to settle upon an approximate of the cost of putting in a filter system.

Dr. Day said the Interior Department had a full estimate of the cost of the Hyatt system, and the Superintendent of Public Works should be able to determine the cost of cementing an acre of ground.

Dr. Wood said a filtering process would remove bacteria and organic matter.

Mr. Smith spoke of the vital importance of having something done immediately. The Legislature is still in session and if an estimate could be had it might be possible to have an item for this purpose put in the loan act. He thought the Executive should be

urged to give an appropriation of \$30,000 for this purpose. Mr. Brown made a motion to this effect.

Mr. Smith stated that a number of applications had been received from persons who have friends at Molokai and who desire to visit them. There are now sixteen applications on file and he would suggest that if the number increases the Board would feel constrained to forbid anyone going.

Dr. Howard asked instructions regarding the vaccination of children in independent schools. There are 2300 pupils in the public schools and as many more in the private schools, and was anxious to know what step he should take in vaccinating them.

Mr. Smith said that under the law a teacher who permitted a child, who had not been vaccinated, to attend school, was liable to a fine. There had been objections made by the teachers in the High and Normal schools to having the older children vaccinated.

It was not a matter for the Board of Health to act upon; the law read that teachers should see that each child held a certificate, and it might be well for the physician and Executive officer to visit the schools and see that the children held certificates of vaccination.

It was decided to postpone action until next meeting of the Board.

Mr. Thurston, representing Dr. Akana charged with malpractice, asked that a bill of particulars be furnished his client. He had seen or heard of a paper that had been submitted by Dr. Ryder, but it was full of generalities and he wanted further information. If the case was important enough to bring Dr. Akana here, it was important enough to let him know exactly what the charge is. He did not know until a little while ago that he had been before the Board. "This matter should not be left to a mere oral statement to him that he is charged with so and so. I submit that he should have a written charge against him. I understand that Dr. Ryder charges him and other Chinese doctors with Hoodoism and other isms. A mere statement by Dr. Ryder is not in my mind sufficient."

Mr. Smith ordered the Secretary to furnish Mr. Thurston a written copy of the charges.

The matter of registration of births, deaths and marriages was brought up by Mr. Brown and a report submitted. This will take this from the Board of Education and place it in the hands of the Board of Health. The report was adopted and Mr. Smith stated that he would endeavor to have an act passed by this legislature.

BASE BALL MATTERS.

Organizing League Nines—Officers Elected—Uniform Changes.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Star baseball team in the basement of the Hawaiian Hotel Tuesday evening and the result of the work carried on promises well for the outcome of the team in the season that is to begin very soon.

First of all, Christian Conrad was elected Captain, a choice over which the Star boys are jubilant. Then W. D. Wilder was chosen vice-captain and treasurer, and J. O. Carter, Jr., delegate to the baseball league.

Arrangements were completed for the organization of the team. Names of the players and their respective positions will be under consideration this week, and will be announced early next week.

It was decided to have the same uniform as that of last year with the exception of the knickerbockers which will be of black serge.

Practice will begin this afternoon. On account of the tennis tournament Friday and Saturday there will be no practice on those days. After that, however, the boys will get down to good hard systematic work.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From the Pacific Health Journal.)
First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom. To this we would add, always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best, and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

DEATH REMOVES PROMINENT CITIZEN.

Henry Reed Hollister Expires from Heart Failure.

A MOST HONEST, UPRIGHT MAN.

Made a Fortune in Mexico—Property Confiscated by Government—Once Had a Tapioca Farm on Kauai. Forty Years in Hawaiian Islands.

H. R. Hollister, of the firm of Hollister & Co., died at the residence of his son in law, H. A. Parmelee, Beretania street, Tuesday morning from heart failure, and will be buried in Masonic burial plot, next his father this afternoon. Deceased had been ill for about a week.

Henry Reed Hollister was born at Saulisbury, Connecticut, September 13, 1824. At the age of two years his parents moved with



HENRY REED HOLLISTER.

him to Le Roy, N. Y. in a lumber wagon. There he grew to manhood. The family again moved to Winchester, Scott Co., Illinois, where he engaged in business for himself and married Miss Charlotte Pond, a native of Upton, Massachusetts. As a result of this union was a son, who died in infancy and a daughter.

Mr. Hollister's wife died about three months after the birth of the daughter. He was engaged in the mercantile business at the time, and the loss of his wife impelled in him a desire to get away from the scenes of their married life.

He sold his stock of goods, and in 1849 departed for Mexico, arriving over the line after the close of the Mexican War. He at once embarked in business having establishments in Texas and Mexico on both sides of the Rio Grande.

The unsettled affairs in Mexico made it bad for Americans, and Mr. Hollister's property over the Mexican line was confiscated. This was extremely valuable, but he was never able to recover. He gave up there and went to Todds Valley, California, where he engaged in sluice mining. This venture proving unsuccessful, he disposed of his interests and went to San Francisco where he opened a restaurant.

His father at that time was in Honolulu and he advised to come here as there was an opening on one of the plantations for a sugar boiler. Mr. Hollister promptly acted on the suggestion and came here in 1856 on one of the old packets plying between the ports. He took a position on a Kauai plantation owned by a Doctor Wood. Afterwards he engaged in blacksmithing and cooperage for plantations as all sugar was shipped in barrels in those days. Some time afterwards he settled on Oahu taking a position as sugar boiler at Heeia plantation and remained several years. Again he tried Kauai, starting a plantation for growing tapioca at Koloa where he and his father lived for several years. That business becoming unprofitable he sold out and came to Honolulu starting the soda water business on Nuuanu St. afterwards adding tobacco. He remained in business there until the spring of 1878 when his father died. In December of that year Mr. Hollister's son in law H. A. Parmelee and family arrived here from the States. They formed a copartnership to carry on the soda water and tobacco business, shortly afterward adding drugs to their other lines.

The deceased has not been actively engaged in business for

the last twelve years, but has visited the store almost every day. About three years ago the firm of Hollister & Co. was incorporated as the Hollister Drug Co., separating it from the tobacco business which was removed to the corner of Fort and Merchant streets and conducted under the old name of Hollister & Co.

As a business man he had no superior in mercantile circles in Honolulu, and the young members of the firm frequently consulted him and accepted his advice on the solution of the knotty business problems. He had always a high sense of business integrity. He valued his word in business and private life above everything else, and to this may be attributed his success in life.

He was well read and could furnish information on almost any subject. Even at his advanced age his memory was wonderfully clear and retentive.

He was active in the society of the Sons of the American Revolution and is the first of the local society to die since its formation. At the funeral today the members will attend in a body.

FUNERAL OF MR. HOLLISTER.

Large Attendance—Royal Arch Chapter Represented.

The funeral services of the late Henry Reed Hollister took place from the residence of his son-in-law, H. A. Parmelee, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh officiating.

The remains were encased in a handsome black cloth casket and was almost covered with floral emblems. A large number of friends attended.

The pall bearers were H. J. Nolte, T. E. Wall, C. L. Brown, Wm. Woon, W. O. Lackland, J. W. Winter, Henry C. Meyers and D. T. Bailey.

The deceased was a member of Royal Arch Chapter of Masons. Messrs. Nolte and Wall represented the Honolulu Commandery K. T. at the funeral. H. H. Williams conducted the funeral.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT.

An Insurance Risk Promptly Paid.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., for which Castle & Cooke are local agents, is one of the oldest in the United States. It has the reputation, among the people over there, as the most prompt company in existence in the matter of settling claims.

There was a time when it was a question whether the insurer or the insured ran the greatest risk when a policy was issued, but through all those times of financial depression the New England Mutual was not on the suspected list.

Careful in the selection of risks and conservative in the management of the affairs of the company and the vast capital, the company stands pre-eminently at the head.

The following letter from Senator Waterhouse explains itself:

HONOLULU, H. I., May 10, 1896.
Messrs. Castle & Cooke, Agents for The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company:

Dear Sirs—In behalf of Mrs. E. B. Waterhouse, executrix of the estate of J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., I wish to acknowledge the receipt of the life insurance claim of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), which amount of insurance was upon the life of the late J. T. Waterhouse, Jr. I also wish to thank you for the simplicity of details necessary to substantiate the death of the insured and for the promptness with which the claim has been paid. Your company is certainly deserving of great credit for the dispatch with which all claims are paid.

Yours very truly,
HENRY WATERHOUSE.

It is learned from Mr. Waterhouse that this was the first company to settle a claim of insurance on the life of J. T. Waterhouse, Jr.

LAST OF THE BONDS.

Sales of \$26,000 Made Tuesday and Wednesday.

The last of the government bonds of the loan of 1892 allowed to be sold were disposed of yesterday. There were about \$26,000 worth, and were bought by one individual who disposed of some of them at a premium later in the day.

This loan was for \$750,000, but \$100,000 worth of them are held in the vaults as the appropriations do not require the full amount of the issue.

Miss Rowena Dowsett left by the Mikabala yesterday afternoon for a short visit with Mrs. Dr. Walters at Lihue, Kauai.

Island Visitors TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S.

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED—A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chasys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

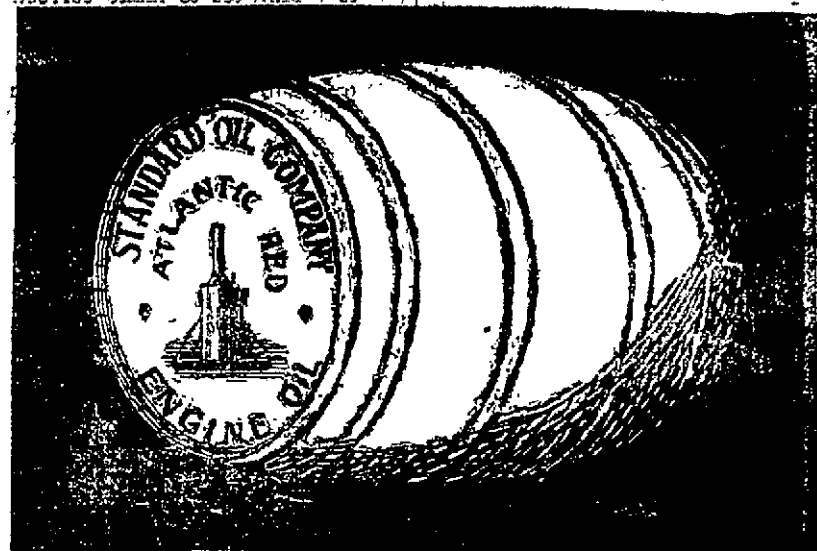
Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

HIGH GRADE Lubricating Oils



These Oils are without an equal. They supply the demand for a good oil at a moderate price.

ATLANTIC RED ENGINE—Is especially adapted to centrifugal machinery and high speed engines.

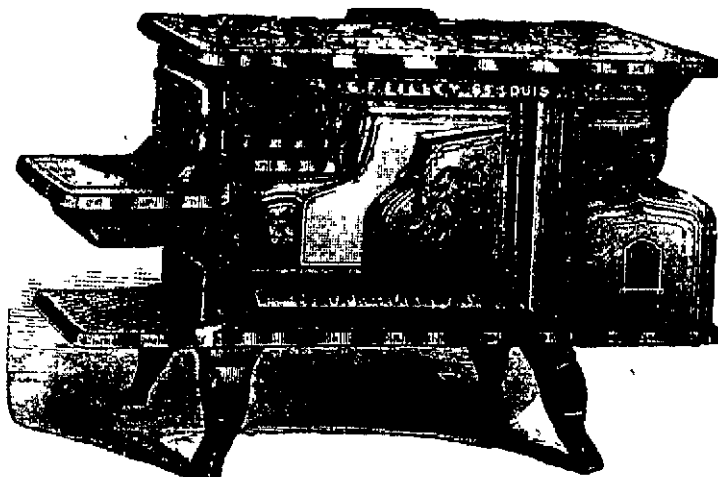
CAPITOL CYLINDER—For Cylinders, Etc.

CASTOR-MINERAL—For Steam Pumps, And

SUMMER BLACK—For Car Boxes, Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes, Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Steel Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.



H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

KAUAI'S BOLD BREAK FOR LIBERTY.

Murderous Attack Upon Keeper
of Hilo Jail.

PRISONER IS FATALLY INJURED.

Portuguese Society Founded in Hilo.
Kilauea Showing Signs of Greater
Activity—Farce-Comedy on Topics.
Personal Notes About Hilo, Etc.

HILO (Hawaii), May 11.—The quiet of this burg was somewhat disturbed on Tuesday evening last when word was telephoned around town that a tragedy had been enacted in Hilo jail, in which one man lost his life. At the time of the fatal enactment there were but four inmates of the jail besides Deputy Jailor Frank de Souza. Kauai, a desperate character who was serving a term for larceny, called upon the deputy jailor for his medicine. The medicine was brought him and he was allowed to step out of his cell into the yard, the deputy jailor following closely. Upon reaching the hallway, Kauai made a grab at the jailor's neck and tried to throw him. The lantern which the jailor held in his hand fell to the floor and immediately the floor was in a blaze. Kauai succeeded in getting the jailor flung very close to the fire and was attempting to choke him to death when three other prisoners whom the jailor had called came to his assistance. A Portuguese named De Mello, who is being held as a witness in a criminal case, directed all his energies to putting out the fire, while Hapaumi ran to the assistance of the jailor. During the three-cornered struggle which ensued the prisoner Kauai was knocked down twice, each time striking upon his head with terrific force, the first time upon an iron bolt. Before he could rise to continue in the fray, Kamausa, another prisoner, had brought the jailor a pair of handcuffs and given aid in adjusting them on the criminal. The jailor telephoned to the Sheriff's office, and then, noticing that Kauai looked faint and was bleeding at the nose and mouth, he sent for Dr. Moore, who arrived very shortly, but only in time to pronounce the prisoner a corpse, death being due to fracture of the base of the skull.

Deputy Sheriff Lyman held a coroner's inquest the following morning, a verdict of accidental death being agreed upon, in which the other participants in the fray were fully exonerated from any and all blame, and the prisoners who gave assistance were highly commended.

Kauai was an Hawaiian and had served several sentences and has always been the source of much trouble in prison, once before having attempted to lead all the prisoners to "break" jail while at work on the volcano road. On this occasion he was shot in the leg by the captain of the guard.

This was the second call for a coroner's jury within the one week, an inquest having been held Monday over the body of Auoi Makaleka, a little 6-year-old girl who met a sudden and tragic death on Sunday evening.

While playing around the lumber yard of C. E. Richardson a heavy timber fell and struck her head so as to render her unconscious. She was picked up and carried to the office of Dr. Wetmore, where she expired in a few moments.

Sunday was Portuguese day in Hilo. Crowds were seen flocking toward town from all directions, and upon inquiry it was learned that Mr. Vivas, the Honolulu leader of the sons of Portugal, had called a mass meeting of his people in the court house yard. A number of addresses were made by prominent Portuguese, the substance being the assertion of rights for his class. A branch of the Honolulu organization was effected in Hilo, of which J. M. Gouvea was chosen president and J. E. Rocha secretary.

The fires of Mokuawewewo are no more to be seen. During the two weeks of flaring the grandeur of the scene became more and more intense until the last night of blazing glory, when the scene was one of wonderful magnificence. On the night of the 5th the fires ceased to loom up, and all signs of activity have disappeared. On the other hand, the crater of Kilauea is said to be very much hotter than it has been, any of the cracks being hot enough to burn a stick.

A party of Hilo tourists consisting of Messrs. Silva, the photographer, Fuhr, Werry and Father Aloys, who started for Mokuawewewo with a guide last week, and were thought to have been lost, finally returned to Hilo with long stories to tell of dreadful experiences they had encountered in their adventures.

A number of the active members of the Hilo Social Club are earnestly engaged in rehearsing a one-act farce-comedy entitled "The Economical Boomerang," which they will produce on Thursday evening at Fireman's hall.

Attendees at the First Foreign Church were treated to two masterful and most interesting sermons preached by the Rev. Dr. Dille of San Francisco, on Sunday morning and evening. The reverend gentleman is a most able divine, and his sermons were among the most powerful Hilo people have heard for some time.

The Kilauea encountered rough weather along the coast this week. One of her boats was badly smashed at Papakou this morning and a native sailor was injured by being carried against the rocks.

It is to be hoped that W. G. Irwin's efforts to secure for Hilo a good, substantial modern building on the Spreckels property, at present occupied by the old hotel, will meet with success.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Patten of Haka-

lau have gone to Honolulu en route to the coast, intending to be absent a few months.

C. S. Bradford returned to Honolulu today. Mr. Logan will remain at the volcano a short time.

Miss Ryecroft of Pohoiki is visiting in town.

Mr. Dauphney, a recent arrival from Eureka, Cal., has joined the colony in Olua.

Mr and Mrs. Towbridge spent several days in Hilo. Mr Towbridge goes to the metropolis today.

F. M. Wakefield, the attorney, will be a passenger this trip of the Kilauea.

Mrs. Frank Smith, daughter of Sheriff Hitchcock, is expected on the bark Santiago, which left San Francisco on the 26th ult. She returns to Hilo on account of ill health.

Mrs. George Deacon and sister are expected on the bark Annie Johnson, which left San Francisco on the 1st instant.

Miss Bella Weight and her mother intend making a trip to the coast during the vacation of the schools this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hobson are the jubilant possessors of a fine baby boy.

NEW MISSION CHAPEL.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones Make a Present to Central Union Church.

Tuesday was the thirty-fourth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cushman Jones, and in commemoration of the event Mr. Jones, on Wednesday, presented to the Central Union Church for five years a new mission chapel on Liliha street, built entirely at his expense. The chapel is convenient as to build and fills a want in that part of the city.

A CLEAN CUT INDIVIDUAL OPINION, BOLDLY EXPRESSED.

It is for this reason that an assertion like the following sticks up above the dead level of our stupid talk, and becomes noticeable: "When I saw how pale I had grown I said to myself, it was because something had gone out of my blood."

There! that is a statement with the seeds of an idea in it. Suppose we follow it up by quoting the rest of the letter which contains it.

In December, 1890, says the writer, "I fell into a poor state of health. I was tired, languid, and weary without any apparent cause. My appetite left me, and all food, even the lightest and simplest kinds, caused me great pain in the chest and stomach. When I saw how pale I had grown I said to myself it was because something had gone out of my blood."

"Then my sleep was broken, and night after night I scarcely closed my eyes. It wasn't long before I became so weak and dejected that I took no interest in things around me. I was so nervous that common sounds annoyed and worried me; even the noise made by my own children in their talk and at their play."

"There was a disgusting taste in my mouth; it made me sick, and often gave me a shivering sensation all over. When I saw others eating and enjoying their meals I felt as though it were a strange thing; in a way I wondered how they could do it. For myself I could eat hardly anything. Food went against me, and I turned away from it, as one turns from sights or smells that are offensive. And yet I knew, what everyone knows, that without sufficient food the body languishes and weakens. And such was the case with me as month after month went by."

"During all this time, so full of pain and discouragement, I was attended by a doctor who did what he could to relieve me, but without success. I do not say he did not understand my complaint; for may he not have understood it without having the means of curing it?"

The answer to the lady's question is: Yes, easily enough. All intelligent, studious doctors "understand" consumption, cholera, cancer, etc., without (as yet) having the means of curing them. There is usually a wide gap between the discovery of a want and the way to supply it.

"I will now," continues the letter, "tell you how I came to be cured. In April, 1891, I read in a small book or pamphlet about Mother Siegel's Syrup. The book said the Syrup was a certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach, indigestion in every form, and dyspepsia; and it also said that most of the complaints we suffer from are caused by that. On looking over the symptoms described in the book, and comparing them with my own, I saw plainly that my ailment was dyspepsia. "We sent immediately for a bottle of this medicine, and after taking it a few days I began to feel better. In a very short time, by keeping on with the Syrup according to the directions, I could eat without pain or distress, and digest my food. I also slept soundly and naturally. Then my strength came back and with it the color to my face. In short, after a few weeks use of Mother Siegel's Syrup, I was hearty and strong as ever. And I should be indeed ungrateful if I were not willing that others should have the benefit of my experience. You are therefore free to print my letter if you think it will be useful. (Signed) (Mrs.) M. Truran, Marton, Lincoln, April 24, 1895."

I simply desire to say to Mrs. Truran that her idea about the blood is a perfectly correct one. All our food (the digestible part of it) is turned into blood, and in that shape it feeds the entire body. When the blood gets thin and poor (lacking in nourishment), we lose flesh and grow feeble and pale. And the cause of the blood getting thin and poor is indigestion, or dyspepsia. How easy this is to understand when once you get hold of the right end of it. Mother Siegel's Syrup has the peculiar power to correct what is wrong about the digestion, and thus enables the digestive machinery to make good rich blood, which is life, health and beauty.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 800 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. W. H. MAY, San Francisco; DR. R. A. McLEAN, San Francisco; DR. J. S. TERRY, San Francisco; DR. G. A. SHULTZ, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum, 1890-91.



Beauty and Purity Found in Cuticura

CUTICURA realizes the greatest of human blessings, a skin without Blemish and a Body nourished with Pure Blood.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of hair. — Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.



Every Rider

OF A

"BIKE"

Will appreciate the virtue of

SELVYT

The New POLISHING CLOTH.

Better and Cheaper than Chamois Leather!

Polishes in half the time, with less than half the labor required with any other material. We are selling them so as to be within the reach of every one. Three sizes:

15c. 25c. 50c.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., SOLE AGENTS.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President.

T. MAY, Auditor.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President.

E. SUNR, Secretary and Treasurer.

P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial = Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

DR. P. P. CLARK, Medical Officer.

Physicn. DR. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 800 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco; DR. W. H. MAY, San Francisco; DR. R. A. McLEAN, San Francisco; DR. J. S. TERRY, San Francisco; DR. G. A. SHULTZ, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum, 1890-91.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

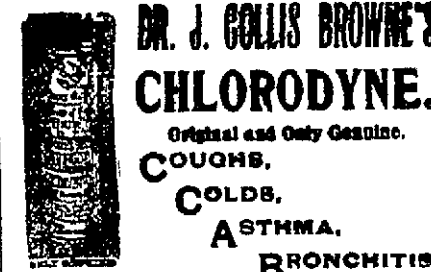
Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER, General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Insurance Company of America, New York, and General Insurance Company.

MILKHA OF MADGEBURG INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 124 Post Street, San Francisco, FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Grapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT, Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Merinos, Serge, Kammingans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Fats, Canned Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks.

Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

COLDS, COUGHS,

INFLUENZA,

SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

TO FRAME MILITARY CODE

Board of Officers Appointed by Minister Cooper.

Necessity for Established Rule—Will be Issued in General Orders—Orders That Will Stay.

An order was issued by Minister Cooper, as head of the military of the Republic of Hawaii, appointing a Board of Officers to meet at such time and place as may be found convenient for the purpose of recommending a code of regulations to govern the drill and general military administration of the National Guard of Hawaii.

The following officers will compose the Board:

Major J. W. Jones, 2nd Battalion.

Capt. W. G. Ashley, Quartermaster.

Capt. John Good, Co. E.

Capt. C. W. Ziegler, Co. F.

Capt. E. O. White, Co. B.

These officers will recommend a code of regulations which, when complete, will be submitted to the Commander in Chief, and when adopted will be published in general orders.

This action is found necessary for the reason that an order issued one day and supposed to be final would, without any notification to the officers, be found entirely wrong a week later.

It is intended that the new regulations shall remain in force so long as they are to the best interests of the service and the men will always know what is coming next.

IN THE POLICE COURT.

Mrs. Ludovico Found Guilty of Selling Spirituous Liquor.

Ewaloa plead guilty to the charge of selling spirituous liquor without a license and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor, and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

Most of the morning was spent in the trial of Ah Sing, a Chinese laundryman, for embezzlement. Defendant plead not guilty. Mrs. Meek and detective Kaapa were the only witnesses on the stand. Defendant was found not guilty and discharged.

The case of Mrs. Ludovico, for selling spirituous liquor without a license, took up the greater part of the afternoon. Antone Roka appeared for the defendant and W. Lanz as translator. Professor Ingalls of Oahu College was placed on the stand to testify as to the liquor contained in the bottle obtained from Mrs. Ludovico by Gus Cordes' informers. Defendant was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

THEY WERE OVERLOOKED.

The Company A Election Last Night Ends in a Row.

Some of the members of Company A took a little too much beer last night after the election of captain, and in consequence got into a rather quarrelsome mood about eleven o'clock. One of the bluejackets from aboard the U. S. S. Adams was in the crowd and tried to stop a fight between two of the members of Company A. He received a blow for his pains. The fighting humor became general and young Dubalsky, taking the lead, led others into a general fight, during which some very hard blows were exchanged. The more sober members of the Company succeeded in quieting the disturbance and sent the troublesome ones home.

The Craigmore.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Reinsurance on the British ship Craigmore, over due from Newcastle, N. S. W., was increased to 30 per cent. The report brought by the Robert Ferne and the Celtic Monarch, that arrived last night, somewhat strengthened the belief that the Craigmore is all right. The Ferne was out seventy days and the Celtic Monarch 77 days. Ten per cent was paid on both ships for reinsurance.

A Cure for Muscular Rheumatism

Mrs. R. L. Lamson of Fairmount, Ill., says: "My sister used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for muscular rheumatism and it effected a complete cure. I keep it in the house at all times and have always found it beneficial for aches and pains. It is the quickest cure for rheumatism, muscular pains and lameness I have ever seen." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaiian Islands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, May 12.
Am. ship John McDonald, from San Francisco.

Wednesday, May 13.
C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hay, from Vancouver and Victoria.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, from Kaula ports.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, May 14.
Am. schr. Aloha, Dabel, from San Francisco.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kaula ports.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kaula ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.
Stmr. Kaena, Calway, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, May 12.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Smirson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Mikahala, Haglund, for Kaula ports.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Everett, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Wednesday, May 13.
Am. ship Dirigo, Goodwin, for New York.

Stmr. Waialeale, Parker, for Hawaii ports.

Thursday, May 14.
C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hay, for the Colonies.

Am. bk. Amelia, Ward, for Eureka.

Stmr. Iwalei, Gregory, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuiahae.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, for Kaula.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m. (Laupahoehoe mail and passengers only.)

Stmr. Kaula, Bruhn, for Kaula ports at 4 p.m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Mowera, May 13: Mr. and Mrs. Counter, R. Morrison, W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Achilles and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Datto, Miss Duran, H. Ingrain, L. Winkelman, H. S. Webb. Through passengers: Mrs. Brown-Potter, K. Bellew, Miss Hamilton, C. D. Godfrey, Jas. Malcolm, C. O. Kamp, E. J. Morris, E. F. Richards, Thos. Brown, J. Steadman.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinau, May 13: Volcano: E. E. Edwards and wife, Miss G. P. Birnie, Miss Grace Birnie, Miss G. S. Monill, R. C. Scott, Howard Hitchcock, C. S. Bradford, J. M. Vivas, Dr. B. Freidlander, Otto Weyde, M. Birnie, Way Ross, C. T. Wright, C. Trowbridge, Geo. Ross, F. M. Wakefield, Mrs. Lishman, J. D. Martin, W. Hing, Kong Hip Chan, Ah Hip, Master Geo. Vierra, Chas. Moore, Mrs. M. Nielson, Geo. J. Ross, T. Wilson, C. S. Kynerley and wife, Mrs. R. Wallace, two children and maid, A. Tibbs, Geo. Irvine, H. Kempster, Geo. Kempster, Mrs. J. M. Osorio, A. Douse, Rev. Kauda, Mrs. Geo. L. Desha and child, F. Waldron and 133 deck passengers.

From Kaula ports, per stmr. Kaula, May 13: Charles Gay, Miss Gay and 42 on deck.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 12: Mrs. A. A. Haaleale, Mrs. H. H. Renjes and child, A. W. Francis, Miss Slade, Dr. V. Adriance, Miss S. I. Carter, Mrs. Todd, W. H. Crozier, C. Crozier, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Yuen Chong, Lai Toi, Mrs. C. J. McCarthy, E. Lazarus, wife and two children, S. Yema, A. Hanneberg, Dr. Rowat, W. L. Hardy and 57 on deck.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 12: Werner von Gravemeyer and wife and E. B. Friel.

BORN.

BOLTE—In this city, May 14, 1896, to the wife of C. Bolte, a son.

MARRIED.

COYNE—BRUNS—In this city, May 11, 1896, at 8 p.m., Lieutenant Arthur Coyne to Mrs. Anne Bruns, both of this city, Rev. H. W. Peck officiating.

DIED.

HOLLISTER—In this city, on May 12, 1896, at 10 a.m., Henry Reed Hollister in the seventy-second year of his age.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The Doric, the next steamer from the coast, is due May 19th.

The steamer Waialeale was dispatched to Waimea with a load of coal yesterday instead of on her regular Hawaii route.

The barkentine Consuelo, Friis master, arrived in Mahukona May 11th, 12 days from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise.

The C. A. S. S. Mowera, Hay commander, arrived in port at 6.30 p.m. yesterday, having sailed from Vancouver on the 5th inst., and from Victoria the following morning. Following is the purser's report: "Fine weather and

smooth sea were experienced on the passage."

The big steel ship Dirigo, Goodwin master, sailed for New York yesterday morning with 81,976 bags of sugar weighing 5,019 tons and valued at \$359,793. The tug Eleu towed her out.

The steamer Kinau arrived yesterday morning, having been delayed on account of rough weather. The Kinau was forced to wait four days at Papaikou for sugar and was able to take none until Monday, the day before departure for Honolulu. At Onomea one of the boats was smashed in a cave and a native, who came near losing his life, was slightly injured.

The Clyde trade shows a wonderful expansion in shipbuilding. Orders for 40,000 tons of new shipping were placed there in April. Steel vessels are especially in demand. The greatest of the Japanese shipping companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, intends to start a line of steamers to Europe. It has ordered six vessels that are to be built at Belfast and on the Clyde. The contracts call for their completion by the end of the year.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and all the ailments connected with the Urinary System. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

EXECUTORS' AND TRUSTEES'

Sale of Real Property

Situate Makai of the Reform School at Kapalama—Kai, Honolulu, Oahu.

Estate of MRS. HARRIET N. JONES.

A Good Chance to Invest in House Lots.

HAVING BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED so to do the undersigned, as executors and trustees of said estate, has instructed W. S. Luce to sell at public auction at his rooms, on the sixth day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, the following piece or parcel of real property, being a portion of R. P. No. 80, consisting of about 1 1/2 acres. This land is divided into seven pieces, viz: six building lots and one kalo patch. There is a government road or right-of-way from King street to said land, and a road 14 feet wide reserved through said land, as may be seen by referring to a map at W. S. Luce's auction room.

To be sold in separate lots, and sales to be subject to confirmation by the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit.

Terms cash, payable in U. S. gold coin. Deeds to be at the expense of the purchasers.

For further particulars inquire of David Dayton, at his office, 42 Merchant street, or at W. S. Luce's auction room.

G. W. C. JONES and DAVID DAYTON, Executors and Trustees under the Will of Harriet N. Jones. 1757-47a

Mortgagee's Notice of Intention to Foreclose and of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated the 20th day of December, A. D. 1893, made by CHOP CHOI, HAM YUK, and CHAN, of KAUAI, H. I., doing business under the firm name of See Shing Wai and Company to Quong Wah On and Company, of Honolulu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 134, page 396, for eight years, area, about 24 acres, the said Quong Wah On and Company, mortgagees, intend to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit: the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all singular the leases in said mortgage contained and described will be SOLD at Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of James F. Morgan, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, viz:

First—Lease from the estate of B. P. Bishop to See Shing Wai & Co., dated 12th November, 1891, and recorded in Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, Liber 134, page 396, for eight years, area, about 24 acres.

Second—Lease from the estate of B. P. Bishop to See Shing Wai & Co., dated 24th November, 1891, recorded in Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, Liber 134, page 310, for fifteen years, area, about 19 1/2 acres.

Third—Lease from Carl Isenberg to See Shing Wai & Co., dated 3rd November, 1892, for fifteen years, area, 14 94-100 acres, and recorded in Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, Liber 140, page 225.

Fourth—Lease from Carl Isenberg to See Shing Wai & Co., dated 3rd November, 1892, recorded in Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances, Liber 140, page 232, for fifteen years, area, 14 94-100 Acres.

Fifth—All other leases belonging to said See Shing Wai & Co. of premises at Waiala, Kapaia, Island of Kauai.

Sixth—All oxen, horses, fowls, animals, tools, implements, houses, structures, improvements, rice floors, store houses, and all the rice land growing on the above-named leased land, together with all and every other species or description of property pertaining to their (the said mortgagee's) rice plantation at said Waiala, Island of Kauai.

QUONG WAH & CO. Mortgagees.

Terms: Cash, deeds at expense of purchasers. For further particulars apply to CHANG KIM, Agent for Mortgagees, Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1896. 1w

FOR SALE.

20 LARGE Young Pack Mules, most of them been worked. Also young horses and colts, from imported stock, and some thoroughbreds, suitable for driving or saddle horses. At Lahaina, Maui.

W. Y. HORNER, 4297-2w 1757-2w

BY AUTHORITY.

MR. J. G. JONES has this day been appointed pound master for the Government pound at Kukuiahae, district of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii, vice S. K. Kalimaacka, resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, May 4, 1896. 1757-3t

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

I am instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of JAMES W. GAY, Esq., deceased, to SELL, at my Auction Rooms,

On MONDAY, June 1st, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

Thorough-bred Grey Stallion

3 years old, by Senator Standford, dam Fama.

Thorough-bred Grey Gelding

5 years old, by Senator Standford, dam Paison.

These animals are both in training. Terms, cash or approved paper.

W. S. LUCE, Auctioneer.

1759-5t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, the undersigned, S. L. K. at Public Auction at the Auction Rooms of George Hous, Wailuku, Island of Maui

SATURDAY, May 30, 1896, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

All of the following described Real Estate, to wit:

THAT CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

Situate at Wailuku, on the Island of Maui, and described as Apana 2 and 3, Ili of Haleomanu and Kapaaloo. Land Commission award, dated November 23, 1893, No. 2475, Vol. 7, p. 460. Royal Patent 5445, dated January 1894, recorded Vol. 24, p. 5445, containing one and one-quarter acres. Terms: Cash, United States gold coin. Conveyance at expense of purchaser. Upset price, \$300.

SARAH KALAI, Guardian of Heiatsalani.

1759-1t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of C. R. McVEIGH, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Mary Mowat McVeigh, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said Estate be issued to John Toms, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 12th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11th, A. D. 1896.

By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1759-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of ADELIA CORNWELL, deceased.

The Last Will and Testament of said deceased having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to W. H. Cornwell and F. W. Macfarlane, having been filed, notice is hereby given.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said Will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, May 12, 1896.

By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1759-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of AMOS P. JONES, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 12, 1896.

By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1759-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands—at Chambers. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of B. PAONA (k), of Kaneohe, Hilo, Hawaii, deceased intestate.

ORDER OF NOTICE OF PETITION FOR ADMINISTRATION.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. Labels Victor, of Hilo, Hawaii, alleging that P. Paona (k), of Kaneohe, Hilo, Hawaii, died intestate at Kaneohe, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1891, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to her, the Court.

IT IS ORDERED that FRIDAY, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court at Hilo, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Hilo, H. I., May 7, A. D. 1896.

By the Court. DANIEL PORTER, Clerk.

1759-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—L. LIA KAWAEMAHU vs. DAVID KAWAEMAHU. M. H. I. Label for Divorce.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy, greeting:

You are commanded to summon David Kawawamahi, residing in Yokohama, Japan, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on MONDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a.m., to show cause why the claim of Lila Kawawamahi, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition, and have you then there with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 13th day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and the Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August Term of this Court.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk Judiciary Department, Honolulu, May 13, 1896. 1759-6w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of WALTER HILL, late of Adelaide, Australia, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the administratrix of the Estate of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such administratrix.

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 5, 1896.

By the Court. GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1757-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of A. MCINTYRE, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the Will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

IT IS ORDERED that MONDAY, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, April 23d, 1896.

By the Court. GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.

1759-3w

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quietening of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy.

GREETING:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. O. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and H. H. Stearns, grand-daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, grand-daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Alice M. Hubbard, grand-daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and B. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Mather, grand-daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Mather, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Henry Sprink, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, grand-daughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Elaine Underwood, grand-daughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. E. Underwood, her husband;—and Davis husband, Frances Davis, a grand-daughter of Thomas L. Newton,